SHERWOOD

MANUA

MANUAL

FOR

MAGNETIZING,

WITH THE

ROTARY AND VIBRATING

MAGNETIC MACHINE,

IN THE

Duodynamic Treatment of Diseases

EIGHTH EDITION, ENLARGED.

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NEW YORK:
WILEY AND PUTNAM, 161 BROADWAY.
1846.

COROLLARIES.

1. "During health, the system is animated by a *spiritual, self moved, vital power* which preserves it in harmonious order."

2. "It is only by means of the *spiritual* influence of the morbific agent, that our *spiritual vital power*, can be diseased, and in like manner, only by the *spiritual* (dynamic) operation of medicine that health can be restored."

3. "The homœopathic healing art developes for its purpose the IMMATERIAL (DYNAMIC) VIRTUES OF MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES, and to a degree previously unheard of, by means of a *peculiar* and HITHERTO UNTRIED PROCESS. By this process it is that they become penetrating, operative, and remedial, even those that, in a *natural or crude state*, betrayed not the *least medicinal power* upon the human system."— HAHNEMANN.

It was the magnetizing process by which Hahnemann increased the power of his medicines, and the same as that directed and practiced by Clairvoyants in the mesmeric state.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1844, by
HENRY HALL SHERWOOD, M.D.,
in the Clerk's office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

PREFACE

It may be useful and interesting to the readers of this little manual, to receive in it a concise history of the rise and progress of the Magnetic practice in diseases, both as it regards the discovery of the new symptoms which we have demonstrated, and the appropriate treatment which we have consequently pursued. Such an history will at least convey some idea of the time and labor required to resist the authority of established systems of error, and check their career of mischief, even when the clearest truth is brought to oppose the most manifest absurdities.

It is now thirty-four years since we first discovered the Magnetic symptoms of tubercular disease of the organs and muscles, on which we founded a magnetic treatment of a large class of chronic diseases. These symp-

toms are very simple, invariable, easily understood, and practised with facility and certainty, without asking a question, or having the least previous knowledge of the cases.

The treatment thereupon adopted, was, from the first, successful; and has consequently abounded with evidences of its propriety so conclusive and forcible, that no disinterested physician could evade them in conscience, or neglect them in practice, without incurring the reproach of all who had candidly examined them. Notwithstanding the notoriety of these practical proofs, and the circulation of more than 20,000 copies of various works which we have written upon the subject; and notwithstanding the advancement of medical and philosophical science in Europe is daily and hourly contributing an almost meridian splendor in illustration and estimation of these important aids to the cause of our common humanity,—yet the professors of our Medical Colleges and Schools, prizing the *verde antique* of their very errors and barbarisms, above all the dawning intelligence of an age so fertile in universal improvement, continue to teach the uncertain, exploded, and ever varying *astrological* symptoms of this class of diseases, with all the complacency of tranquil ignorance and irresponsible authority.

In this Manual the profession and the public are furnished with further, and the most incontrovertible evidence of the truth and value of the principles and practice which we have so long adopted. This additional evidence has been developed in the use of the New Rotary Magnetic Machine in a great number and variety of cases.

The extraordinary rapidity with which this instrument is conquering the prejudices and captivating the convictions of the most truly learned, and intellectual members of the profession, seems to warrant the triumphant conclusion, that it will ultimately effect a complete revolution in the practice of medicine and surgery.

The magnetic symptoms to which we have alluded, make a natural division of diseases, into four classes, viz :—

I. Acute diseases of the serous surfaces of the body, including the skin.

II. Chronic disease of the serous surfaces.

III. Acute disease of the mucous surfaces of the body, including the alimentary canal.

IV. Chronic disease of the mucous surfaces.

The action of the rotary magnetic machine on these different surfaces, confirms the correctness of this classification, which simplifies the practice of physic and surgery in the most extraordinary manner, and elevates the study and practice of medicine from a very uncertain, and consequently ever-changing art, to the character, dignity and rank of a science.

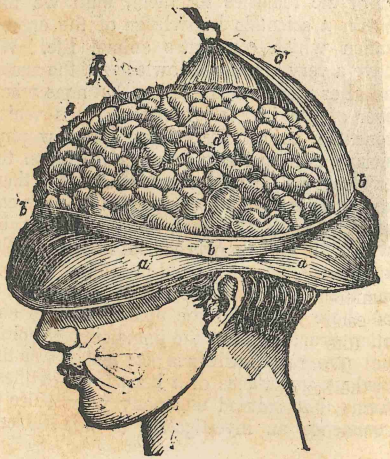
CHAPTER I.

Magnetic Organization of the Human System.

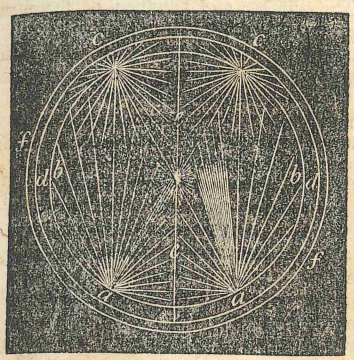
It has been truly said, that "life itself, is only known to us empirically. We acquire a knowledge of disease in the same way; and the same method is adopted in the cure;" and it may be doubted whether we shall advance much in a scientific knowledge of diseases, or of the remedies for them, until we first obtain a scientific knowledge of the organization which constitutes animal life. We have a very accurate knowledge of the anatomical or animal organization, but none whatever of the invisible motive powers which constitute animal life. Few, very few physicians ever had any conception of even the existence of such an organization—yet there cannot be motive power without it. We can see the ropes, the levers, and the pulleys, by which motion is produced, but nothing of the spiritual, sympathetic, and invisible forms that use them for the purposes of motion—yet it is on these forms, in the different organs and other structures, that the immaterial or spiritual powers of medicines act; and it was the obvious importance of a knowledge of these forms that induced us, many years since to commence an investigation of this subject,

which has at last resulted in a development of their organization.

We commenced with the brain, and traced by the direction of its fibres, an organization representing five magnetic poles; two in the organs of causality, two in the organs of amativeness, and a very large one in the centre of the brain, requiring at least two magnetic axis, which must cross each other in the centre of that organ.



When the heart is laid open and distended in a circular manner (*d d*, walls of the heart; *e e*, septum or division between the auricles and ventricles; *f f*, pericardium,) as seen in this figure, it is found by the manner in which



it is constructed to have four large poles in its circumference; *a a*, and *c c*, the axes of which cross each other in the centre pole of the heart, like those of the circumference of the brain. The forces from the poles, *a a*, radiate along the ligaments or braces, called *calumna cornea*, to the sides of the ventricles; *b b*, and the forces also radiate from the poles in the

auricles *c c*, along their ligaments, as seen in the figure: all of which are first expanded and then contracted in the motions of the heart, by the action of the forces from the poles.

The number and situation of these poles are, from this view of the construction of the heart, so self-evident as to preclude the necessity of a solitary remark; but it may be asked if the motions of the heart are produced by the action of these poles upon its muscles, from whence are the forces derived which sustain these poles?*

The answer is, from the serous and mucous surfaces of the body, which are maintained in negative and positive state, for such purposes —the serous, including the skin supplying the positive, and the mucous, including the alimentary canal, the negative force, which are conducted to the poles in the organs through the nerves in these surfaces—the negative poles attracting the positive force, and the positive poles the negative.

It is a matter of common observation that magnetic poles of the same denomination repel, and those of opposite denominations attract each other; and in order to ascertain the

*Magnetic poles cannot be long maintained, anywhere, without a constant supply of these forces from some source.

degree of force with which they repel and attract, it is found by experiments, conducted on the most rigid principles of inductive philosophy, that they repel and attract each other with a force proportioned to the quantity of these forces in given spaces, or the spaces they occupy. It is also ascertained, in the same manner, that when they repel, they expand, as seen in the case of iron filings attached to poles of the same denomination.

And when they attract, they contract, as seen in the case of iron filings attached to poles of opposite denominations, with a force proportioned to their quantities in the spaces they occupy. The two poles, then, of the same denomination in the opposite hemispheres of the brain may, through the spinal nerves attached to these hemispheres, expand one set of muscles on one side of the body, limb, or organ, at the same time that those of the opposite denomination contract the antagonist muscles on the other; for the muscles, like the organs and nerves, are necessarily double, for the purpose of producing motion by their simultaneous action.

They may also expand one set of muscles by the repulsive, and contract their antagonists by the attractive force, in the same way that one metallic wire is expanded with the repulsive, and another contracted with the attractive

force. Thus when, by the mere exercise of an inclination, excited by a sensation, we incline to expand one set of muscles to extend a limb, we incline to contract their fellows at the same time; so that when one muscle expands its fellow necessarily contracts; and when another contracts its fellow expands.

These motions called attracting and repelling are, in other words, the pushing and pulling motions; and if motion is produced in man and other animals by the action of these forces, we ought to be able to recognise the same motions in the fluids of the body, whether æriform or aqueous, and also in the organs by which they are moved.

On a minute examination of this subject, we find that in the formation of the organs, the same order is observed in the distribution of the membraneous surfaces as in the formation of the external and internal surfaces of the body. The brain, heart, lungs, stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, kidneys, uterus, and cystis, are all covered with a serous membrane, and their inner surfaces are lined with a mucous membrane. On observing the action of the air and of the lungs in breathing, we instantly recognise those motions.

In reflecting on the great power which it was necessary to give to the heart, it was easy to see that the diagram or plan for its construc-

tion must conform to that necessity. This consideration, however, presented no difficulties; for the sources from which it might derive the necessary strength and durability, under the action of these forces, were abundant, and we accordingly find its strong muscles supported by braces and surrounded by additional membranes, presenting extensive surfaces for the accumulation of these forces.

On an attentive examination of the action of this organ, and of the motion of the blood in the arteries, we again recognised these motions in both, in the clearest manner.

The heart is constructed and acts on the principle of the pump; the fluids being attracted through the veins and other absorbent vessels in steady streams to the heart, with an intensity of force equal to that with which the ventricles repel them through the arteries.

Every repulsion of a fluid, in elastic bodies, produces expansions, and every attraction is succeeded by contractions of these bodies, according to a law of these forces, viz: repulsions expand, and attractions contract with powers proportioned to their quantities in given spaces.

Every repulsion of the heart repels or pushes the fluids in the arteries, and every attraction pulls the fluids in the absorbent vessels.

The motions of the pulse correspond exactly with these laws and these motions; for every repulsion is succeeded by an expansion in the artery, and every attraction by a contraction of it. The same phenomenon is found in the hose of the fire engine when in motion. The water moves in the hose from the cistern or hydrant in a steady stream to the engine, and from the engine through the hose with the motions of the pulse.

Sensations and inclinations, like repulsions and expansions, and attractions and contractions, are attributes of these forces. The inclinations belong to the sensations, whether repulsive or attractive, as the expansions do to the repulsions, and the contractions to the attractions, and follow them in the same order.

These spiritual, or male and female forces, are innate in every kind of matter, without possessing any character in common with it, whether it be ponderable or imponderable; and in their organized or magnetized state. they were the foundations on which matter was laid, in the formation of the solar system, and of the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. Repulsions, expansions, attractions, contractions, sensations, inclinations, *sympathetic* action, motion, and form, are then, in this order, the attributes of these

forces, by which that system and these kingdoms were formed with a precision, and adorned with a beauty, that defy imitation.

Nothing can therefore equal the adaptation of these forces to produce such results; for besides their unlimited power, which can make a world tremble like a leaf, the great velocity of their motions and their almost inconceivable tenuity, enable them to penetrate the most minute orifices, and construct an infinite variety of bodies of every form and size, and produce motion in the smallest structures with the same geometrical accuracy as in the largest.

These views of duodynamics, or moving powers in animate and inanimate matter, may at first appear very strange and unaccountable even to men of science who have little or no knowledge of this subject, and I may therefore direct their attention to another example of the repelling and expanding and attracting and contracting powers of those forces, in illustration of these views, and which may be seen and tested in the most satisfactory manner in the recently discovered process of gilding metals by the action of these forces in solutions of gold.

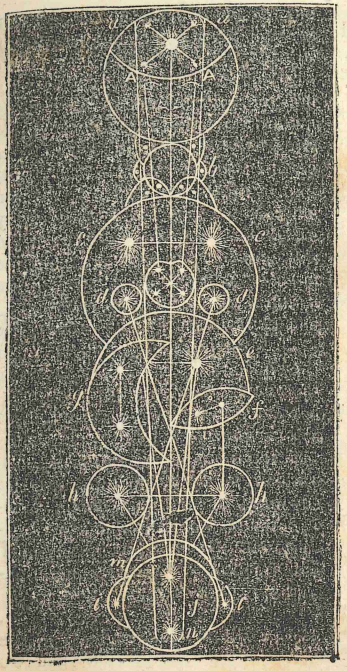
I may also direct the attention of physicians and surgeons to the experiments of Doctors Laroche and Crusell, of St. Petersburg, pub-

lished in the Dissector, in which cataracts were formed in the eye with the attractive and contractive force, and were afterwards dispelled, in two minutes, with the repulsive and expansive force, and which cannot fail to suggest to them not only the great importance of a knowledge of the magnetic organization of the human system, but also of the magnetic character of their remedies for diseases.

The following is a diagram of the magnetic organization of the organs of the human body, as traced by the rotary magnetic machine:

A A,—Poles in the organs of causality *a a*,—Poles in the organs of amativeness, Arbor vitæ. *b*,—Cervical glands. *c c*,—Lungs. *d d*,—Mammæ, or breasts, and heart. *e*,—Stomach. *f*,—Spleen. *g*,—Liver. *h h*,—Kidneys. *i i*,—Ovaria. *j*,—Uterus. *m*,—Cystis. *n*,—Arbor vitæ. *a n*,—Axis between these poles.

The importance of a knowledge of the magnetic organization of the human system, is greatly increased by the introduction of the Rotary Magnetic Machine into practice, as it is on that organization which the instrument acts. In magnetizing the organs, it is necessary, in most cases, to place one of the buttons on the posterior spinal nerves connected with them, while the other is moved over the or-



gans. In some cases, however, one button should be placed directly over one pole of an organ, while the other is over the spinal nerve connected with it. There are other cases, in which one button should be placed over the pole of one organ, and the other over the pole of another organ; and again, there are cases in which one button should be placed over one pole of one organ, and the other over an organ of the brain. There are also many cases in which the buttons must be placed over different phrenological organs, and hence the necessity of a knowledge of their relative situations.

We have traced these poles through the spinal nerves, under a very moderate power of the instrument, and also direct magnetic axis, between poles of the same and of different and distant organs, as seen in the above figure; which accounts for the direct sympathies that are known to exist between distant organs, in the most satisfactory manner. The direct magnetic connexion between the stomach and spleen, and the spleen and left kidney, accounts also for the introduction of some fluid into the kidneys, through a medium other than that of a general circulation.

There are other large poles in the abdomen, besides those represented in the above figure —there are two in the solar plexuses, and two

in the mesentery, surrounded with satellites. There are also two poles in each joint, including those of the spinal column,* with axes connecting *antagonist* muscles, a knowledge of which, and of these muscles, is indispensable to a scientific and successful application of the buttons, in magnetizing for lateral, anterior, and posterior curvatures of the spine, acute and chronic rheumatism, paralysis, &c.

DUODYNAMICS.

The symptoms we have introduced to distinguish chronic tubercula or chronic disease of the serous surfaces, are always present in acute diseases of these surfaces, and depend entirely upon the action of two forces, or upon the duodynamic or moving powers of the system. They are founded upon the fact that these forces act in unison in health, but are interrupted in disease—the signs of which are distinguished with facility and certainty, without any previous knowledge of the case.

The absence of these symptoms, and the presence of disease in the organs, limbs, or other structures, determine, with the same facility and certainty, disease of the mucous surfaces, acute or chronic.

The duodynamic treatment we have introduced, is founded on the fact that motion is interrupted or lost in some part of the body,

* There is also a large pole in the middle of the palm of each hand, and a larger one in the bottom and hollow of each foot.

organs, or limbs, and cures the disease in restoring the interrupted or lost motions, by the action of two forces, emanating from different kinds of matter, and acting on the same, or different surfaces of the body, organs, or limbs. These symptoms are prominent and uniform in their character, and reduce and bind down the classification of diseases to the narrow limits of *acute* and *chronic* diseases of the *serous*, and of the *mucous* surfaces, or to four classes, orders, genera, and species, and the duodynamic treatment of diseases which we long since adopted, supports and sustains this classification in the most steady and successful manner, and presents a strong contrast with the old never ending classification and ever varying symptoms and treatment.

The posterior spinal nerves are connected with and terminate in the serous membranes or serous surfaces of the body, organs, and limbs, including those of the skin and fasciæ of the muscles, &c., and are the media of sensation; while the anterior motor nerves are connected with and terminate in the mucous membranes, or mucous surfaces, including those of the fasciæ of the muscles, the bronshia and the alimentary canal, and are the media, only, of the forces which produce motion.

These different arrangements of the nerves

of motion and those of sensation, account for the absence of the magnetic symptoms in disease of the mucous surfaces. Insensibility in these surfaces is as necessary to the maintenance of animal life, as sensibility is in the serous surfaces. The most intense inflammations of the mucous surfaces produce no pain. There is never any pain in these cases without an extension of the disease to the serous surfaces; yet our modern medical writers continue to repeat the tales of their grandfathers about the great and wonderful sensibility of the mucous surfaces.

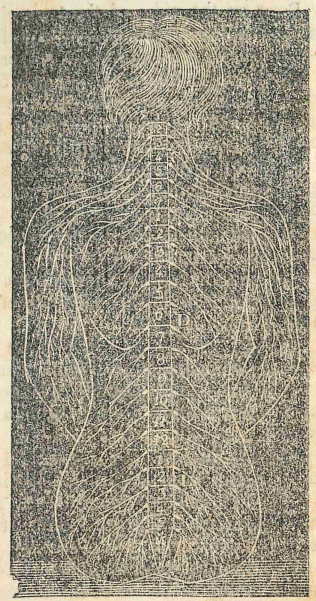
Acute or inflammatory diseases, run through their course in a few days, or a few weeks; while chronic diseases continue not only many months, but many years. The excitement of the system in the first is exalted and continuous, or has brief remission or intermissions, while in the last it is depressed and periodical or accidental, with long periods of repose of many weeks or months, and is consequently as different as darkness is from light; yet the modern astrologers of the schools, like their ancient masters who were priests, physicians and astronomers, class them all as inflammations of different degrees, and treat them as such. Our modern astrologers also follow their ancient masters in pretending to distinguish these diseases by feeling the pulse, the

aspects of the tongue and urine, and the color and odor of the stools, &c.

There is however nothing more uncertain than these signs or symptoms, unless it is the treatment founded upon them, as is well known to our faculty: yet they are taught as a science with all the gravity due to these subjects, involving life or death. On the contrary there is nothing more certain, than the magnetic symptoms, or the duodynamic treatment founded on them, in the absence of accidents not under the control of the physician; yet such is the attachment of men to old systems—the old astrological symptoms and treatment will continue to be taught by the professors in our medical colleges as long as they are of any value in their market.

Acute and chronic tubercula, or inflammatory, and chronic diseases of the serous membranes, or serous surfaces of the body, organs or limbs; including the skin and facia of the muscles, is easily and *invariably* distinguished by pain more or less severe (in proportion to the intensity of the disease) produced by pressure on the ganglions of the spinal nerves, in the intervertebral spaces along each side of the spine without any previous knowledge of the case—no matter what name may have been given to the disease by physicians, nosologists, or other medical writers

Ganglions of the spinal nerves in the intervertebral spaces.



There are 7 cervical vertebræ, C; 12 dorsal, D; and 5 lumbar, L; these vertebræ with the os-coxyx, m; constitute the spinal column.

Press on the *sides* of the 1, cervical vertebræ to find symptoms of tubercula of the head —of the brain, throat, nose, eyes, or ears.

Press on the *sides* of the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 cervical to find tubercula of the muscles, (Rheumatism) or of the vertebræ, or of the joints of the limbs—white swellings, &c.

Press on the sides of the intervertebral space between the 7 cervical, and 1 dorsal, to find tubercula of the lungs, and

Press on the left side of the same space to find tubercula of the heart.

Press on the space between the 1 and 2 *dorsal* vertebræ to find tubercula of the stomach.

Press on the space between the 2 and 3 *dorsal* to find tubercula of the duodenum.

Press on the right side of the space between the 7 and 8 dorsal to find tubercula of the liver.

Press on the spaces between the 11 and 12 dorsal to find tubercula of the small intestines.

Press on the spaces between the 12 dorsal and first lumbar to find tubercula of the kidneys.

Press on the spaces between the 1 and 4 lumbar to find tubercula of the uterus.

Press on the spaces between the 4 lumbar and os-coxyx to find tubercula of the genital organs

We always press with the thumb of the right hand on the intervertebral spaces of the left side of the spine, and with that of the left hand on the intervertebral spaces of the right side.*

These directions will enable any person of common sense to distinguish tubercular disease with facility and certainty, without the aid of a physician. Negative matter, as the acids and the metals should be the principal ingredients in the preparations of medicine for disease of the serous surfaces, and should be used in connection with the action of the rotary magnetic machine.

DISEASES OF THE MUCOUS SURFACES.

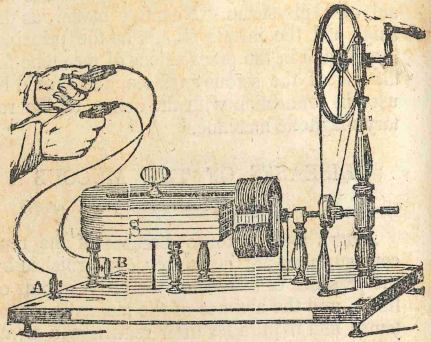
ACUTE and CHRONIC diseases of the mucous surfaces are invariably distinguished by the presence of disease of the body, organs or limbs, and the absence of the magnetic symptoms; and require for their reduction a treatment entirely different from that of tubercular disease of the serous surfaces. Positive matter, as the alkalies and the gums, should be the chief ingredients in the preparations of medicine for diseases of the mucous surfaces, and should be used in connection with the action of the rotary magnetic machine.

* The professors in our medical institutions have commenced teaching these symptoms.

CHAPTER II.

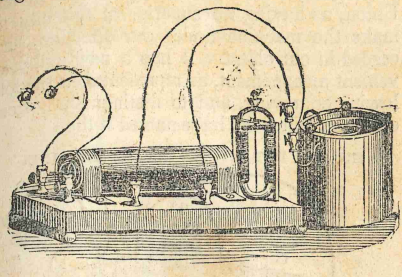
ROTARY MAGNETIC MACHINES.

We commenced magnetizing with a rotary magnetic machine in December, 1843. It was worked by hand, and is constructed in the manner represented in the following figure.



When the wheel is turned, the armature of soft iron, wound with copper wire, strikes the poles of the magnet S, which elicits shocks and sparks of fire, while brass cylinders, connected (A B,) with the armature and poles of the magnet, by copper wires, are held in the

hands, to receive the shocks. The machine is one of great power, but it required a man constantly at the wheel, without the means of regulating its power with exactness, and we consequently obtained another kind of Rotary Magnetic Machine represented in the following figure—



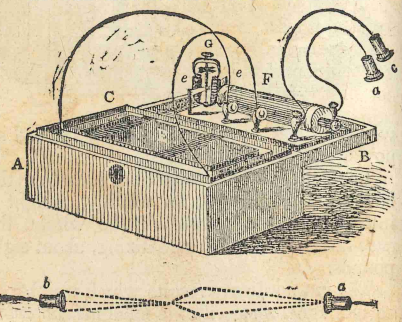
which is run by a magnetic battery, and its power easily regulated.

The length of the machine, including the battery, is 16 inches, its width 4, height 5 inches, and the weight of the whole, the case and buttons, for magnetizing, about eight pounds.

The extraordinary results which we obtained in magnetizing with the machine constructed in this manner, induced many persons to

purchase it; but its size and weight, together with its liability to get out of order, conjoined with the complaints frequently made of difficulty in running it, gave us great inquietude. We consequently determined to obviate these objections if possible, and have at last, by employing a jeweller extensively known in the Union, as having no superior in this city, to make the machine under our direction, succeeded in our object. It has a new and convenient arrangement, as represented in the following engraving, and to distinguish it from other machines we have named it the

SAVAGE ROTARY MAGNETIC MACHINE.



The Savage Rotary Magnetic Machines are

of different sizes, and are fitted into neat mahogany cases, including the battery. The case of the first size is ten inches long, five wide, and three deep. The second size is eight inches long, four wide, and three deep. The third size is seven inches long, three wide, and two and a half deep. The fourth size is six inches and a half long, three wide, and one and a half deep. The instruments are set on the covers in magnetizing, as seen in the figure, and are made in a very superior style; are jewelled and run in the best manner.

A, case; B, the cover; C, sheet copper vessel; E, sheet copper, the lower edge of which is soldered on the bottom of the copper vessel C; D, copper piece connected with the zinc between the copper surfaces, containing a solution of sulphate of copper; F, cylinder of copper wire; G, magnet and armature; *e*, *e*, conductors to the armature: *c*, negative, and *a*, positive button for magnetizing.

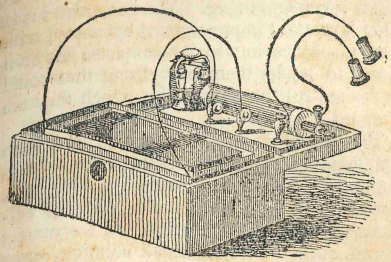
The solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in which the zinc is suspended, is slowly decomposed by the action of the zinc and copper surfaces upon it, when the free sulphuric acid attacks the zinc and forms a sulphate of zinc. While these changes are in progress two forces are evolved,—one from the copper, which is the negative, and the

other from the zinc, which is the positive force. The negative force is conducted along the wire connected with the copper vessel, and the positive force is conducted along the wire connected with the zinc between A C. The negative force passes directly into the cylinder of copper wire, and the positive directly to the armature, when it moves on its axis by the action of these forces—one of which—the negative which repels, moves from the battery, and the positive which attracts, moves to it.

The positive button *a*, it should be remembered, is always on the right, and the negative *c*, on the left hand, as we stand fronting *these* machines. It should also be remembered that the negative force, or that from the negative button *c*, is 30 or 40 per cent stronger than that from the positive button *a*.

The power of the instrument is regulated by moving the piston in the cylinder. It increases from its minimum to its maximum, with the distance of the piston in the cylinder

VIBRATING MAGNETIC MACHINE.



Practice has shown that the silver conductors to the armature of the Savage Rotary Magnetic Machine will wear off in five or six months, if the machine be kept in constant motion every day, in consequence of the great velocity of the armature: when it becomes necessary to replace them, and as a goldsmith or other mechanic may not always be at hand for that purpose, we have directed our attention to the construction of a less complicated movement, and have succeeded in our object. We have substituted a spring, as seen in the above figure, which vibrates so fast as to make the motion of the forces continuous. The power of the instruments is also greatly increased, and, with the continuous motions of the forces, makes them greatly

superior to the rotaries, or any other instruments for magnetizing. We have also made other important improvements connected with these machines, in which no expense has been spared to render them everything that could be desired for the purpose for which they are intended.

The construction of these machines is so simple as to make any instructions for running them apparently unnecessary. We may, however, observe, that the solution of sulphate of copper, with which the instrument is run, should be a saturated solution, or as strong as it can be made, and should be poured into and nearly fill the space surrounding the zinc; when, on adjusting the conducting wires from the battery to the instrument, as seen in the above engraving, the armature or spring will commence vibrating, if the screw presses moderately upon it.

If the pressure, however, is very strong, strike the spring downwards with the end of the finger, when it will vibrate, unless the screw presses too hard.

A very little attention to the effect of the screw upon the action of the spring, will enable any person to understand it, and to see that the intensity of the forces from the machines may be varied by the screw, as well as by the piston.

When we have finished magnetizing a patient, the zinc is raised from the solution, and set on a copper projection made for that purpose, to prevent the farther action of the fluid upon it. The fluid may remain in the copper, as it does not act upon it.

When the solution has become too weak to run the machine with its full power, a table-spoonful or two of blue vitriol should be added to it.

When the zinc becomes thickly coated with sediment, it should be scraped off with a case-knife; and when the instrument is run constantly every day, the solution should be poured out of the copper into a pitcher, and the sediment washed out of the copper once a week. The old solution should then be poured into the copper, and blue vitriol and water added, if necessary, to increase the strength and quality of the fluid.

The power of the instruments is so great, as to make it necessary to observe the greatest caution in regulating their power to the weakest standard, before the buttons are applied to the head or stomach of any person. The power may then be gradually increased to a degree that can be easily borne, by moving the piston.

There are regular degrees of susceptibility to the influence of the forces from magnetic

machines, like those from the clairmatiser or mesmeriser. There are some persons who are so susceptible to the influence of the forces from the instruments, as to make it necessary to remove the piston, and to use the then almost inappreciable forces with the greatest caution; especially in magnetizing the brain. In these cases the positive button should be held upon the neck by a third person, or held in the left hand of the patient, while the magnetizer takes the negative in his left hand, and makes passes with his right hand over the forehead. Such patients bear with ease a much greater power when magnetized in this manner, and we frequently magnetize the other organs, as well as the limbs, in this way, or by placing the positive button over the ganglion of the spinal nerve, and having it held there, while passes are made with the right hand over the diseased organ or limb. Little children are also magnetized in this manner with great facility, and the effect is at the same time more soothing and salutary.

The vibrating machines will be found greatly superior to the shocking machines for magnetizing in this manner, as well as every other; for the influence of the forces from these machines is much more salutary, and there is a great saving of time in magnetizing.

A very simple improvement is made in the batteries of these machines, especially for office use. It consists in making a round hole of about a quarter of an inch in diameter, through each side of the inner copper dish in which the instrument is packed. The sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) is then thrown into the dish, and water poured on to it, and when the water becomes fully saturated, the remaining sulphate of copper will dissolve slowly, or only as fast as the solution becomes weakened by its action upon the zinc. The strength of the solution is kept up very steadily in this way, as long as there is undissolved sulphate in the dish, and operates like a sustaining battery.

In magnetizing, the wires sometimes break near their connections with the buttons, and also near their connections with the machine, when the ends of the wires must be unwound, and then fastened as before, so that the bare wires will be in contact with the metals to which they are attached.

The hole which connects the wire with the zinc sometimes becomes thickly coated with sediment, which must be removed, so that the metals may come in contact.

It has heretofore been the great object of those who have before planned or construct-

ed Magnetic Machines, to make them in a manner to obtain the greatest or most severe shocks, and for this purpose, large machines or instruments were supposed to be necessary, and those ideas were very natural, especially in those having large organs of marvellousness. They proceeded upon the erroneous principle "that the greater the machine the greater the power," or that the power increases *pari-passu* with the size of the machines, whereas the reverse of this proposition is true; for the power of these instruments increases as their size decreases —other things being equal, as is seen on a comparison of the old machines with the Savage instruments. The motions of the forces from the latter are continuous and agreeable, and produce the most violent action of the muscles and of the poles of the organs, without the severe and painful shocks of the former, which are more or less injurious, and always very unpleasant to adults, and are borne with great difficulty by children.

The figure drawn below the engraving* is intended to represent the direction of the forces as they proceed from the buttons in magnetizing—*a*, the negative button, repels and

* Page 28.

expands, while the positive button *b*, attracts and contracts. Besides the negative force exerts an alkaline, and the positive an acid influence upon the fluids and solids of the body, and hence the importance of a scientific application of the buttons in diseases of the different membranes, or of the serous and mucous surfaces.

The form of the buttons for magnetizing, and the different kinds of metals of which they are made, is a matter of some importance. Brass cylinders were connected with the machine, and held in the hands to show the power of the instrument, before we ap plied the buttons seen in the figure. It was then a mere toy, but is now an important and indispensable instrument in the treatment of diseases. Besides these buttons, we have found other forms very useful in magnetizing the eye, and in some cases of disease of the uterus, urethra, &c., and these are now forwarded with the machines according to order

Effects of the Vibratory Magnetic Machines.

In describing the effects of these machines in the former editions of this work, we were very cautious in our commendations of this new mode of treating diseases, as a sufficient time had not elapsed since we com-

meaced magnetizing with these instruments to obtain a full and unbiased view of the subject. We had many doubtful cases under treatment, the result of which could not then be known. Among these there were some of the worst cases of *distortion* of the spine, and lumbar abscess in children, of from one to eight years old, we have ever seen. Some of these cases were complicated with disease of the sacrum, hip joint, mesentery or lungs. Some of the worst cases are now cured, and all the others are so far advanced in the cure, as to leave little doubt of their entire recovery.

The great number of lateral curvatures of the spine, and the extraordinary effects of the machines in these cases, continue to excite the greatest interest. The cases we are now magnetizing have continued from one to twenty-eight years, and many of them are of the worst description, yet they are all advancing to an erect position. In some of these cases the extent of the curvatures has been so great as to cause a displacement of the heart, lungs, stomach, spleen and intestines. The heart beats in the right, and is not heard in the left side, while the left lung occupies its position. The stomach and spleen are depressed, and crowded into the left or right side, and displace the intestines, but as the spine becomes more erect, they gradually re

sume their natural positions. These are *all* cases of tubercular disease of the muscles, or *rheumatism*, in which *white swellings* are often formed under, over and around, the shoulder blades, on the hips—the side of the lumber vertebræ, and sometimes on the lower extremity of the spine.

Young females who have rheumatism, are always in danger of such a deplorable result. The disease is easily distinguished; for if a person has rheumatism—no matter what part of the body or limbs is affected by it—pressure with the fingers upon the intervertebral spaces of the cervical vertebræ will produce *pain* more or less severe, in proportion to the intensity of the disease. In cases of rheumatism, acute or chronic, affecting the head, face or limbs, the machine is, and will continue to be, invaluable. Nearly all the cases of dizziness in the aged, are cases of rheumatism, and are the premonitory symptoms of palsy or apoplexy, which may be easily reduced, and their lives prolonged by the use of this instrument. Rheumatism may, and does attack, one or both hemispheres of the brain, as it does a finger, hand or arm, and may paralyze them in the same manner, or the spasms from this cause may be so strong as to rupture the blood vessels of the brain, as they frequently do; when the blood flows

into the sinuses, and ventricles, or forms deposites in its substance, as every physician knows, who distinguishes diseases by the magnetic symptoms.

In all the cases of disease of the organs the machine is of great service, and in some cases it is indispensable to a successful treatment, among which are some cases of amenorrhea, chlorosis, leucorrhœa, and prolapsus uteri, &c.

We have used the instrument in one severe case of bilious fever with great success. It reduced the pain in the head, stomach, liver, and back, with the paroxysms of fever, in the most prompt manner. In examining this case, severe pain was produced by pressure on the sub-occipital nerves connected with the brain, and pressure on the ganglions of the spinal nerves, in the intervertebral spaces connected with the stomach, liver, cœcum, and small intestines, produced the same effect, showing it to be a case of acute tubercula of the serous surfaces of these organs, instead of a case of gastro-enterete, or acute disease of the mucous surfaces of these organs.—These magnetic and invariable symptoms which point to the disease, like the needle to the pole, are always present in bilious, remittent, congestive, yellow, and *nervous* fevers. We have always found them in every

case we have seen from the great lakes, to the Balize in the Gulph of Mexico, and we have published and circulated more than 20,000 copies of different medical works, in which these symptoms are delineated; yet the professors of Astrology in our Medical Colleges call these fevers, cases of disease of the mucous surfaces of the stomach and intestines, from the aspects of the tongue and urine, and the color and odor of the stools, as in other cases of disease, and continue to teach such nonsense to the students of medicine. They have even had the address to induce grave legislators (tell it not in Gotham) to pass laws to prevent any person from practising physic until his head was full of such absurdities, as seen by their sign manual.

In two cases of paralysis, in consequence of prostrated fever; one of the entire left arm and hand, and the other of the extensor muscles of the left leg; the machine has had the happiest effect.

The first was a case of a little girl aged eight years. She had bilious fever when she was four years old, during which time the left arm was observed to be paralysed; since which time it hung by her side like a rag without the least power in the muscles of her arm, hand or shoulder.

On the first application of the buttons to

the hand and shoulder; about two months since she raised her elbow two or three inches, and she can now flourish a cane with the same hand.

The second case was that of a young gentleman aged twenty years. He had bilious and then typhus fever, more than a year since, and when beginning to recover, found he was unable to raise the left leg. Various remedies were resorted to including the spring and bandage, without the least effect. We commenced magnetizing the leg about ten weeks since under the full power of the machine, which he bore every day without the least uneasiness, or any apparent effect during three weeks. He however soon began to raise his toes, and then his foot, and next his leg, and in about eight weeks from the time we first commenced magnetizing him he began to walk without his cane.

A recent but bad case of paralysis, of the right arm, of a mechanic aged twenty-eight years was cured with the action of the machine in about two weeks. We have also apparently cured in the same way, four cases of recent and partial paralysis of one side of the face, in one of which there was slight paralysis of the right arm and leg.

These cases of paralysis were not complicated with disease of the organs, and required

no medicine. We have also had three or four cases of paralysis of the muscles about the ankles, approaching what is called club feet that required no medicine, but nearly all of the other cases we have had since we commenced magnetizing with the machine have required medicine.

We have tried faithfully to cure chronic diseases of the organs with the machine alone, but have failed in every case of any importance, and were at last compelled to resort to the aid of medicines applicable to the cases, when the disease has given way, and such patients have recovered their healths much sooner than they have before when under the influence of medicine alone.

Besides many recover when in the last stage of the disease, who could not do so under the influence of medicine alone.

We have also observed the daily effects of the machine alone, on tubercular and mucous disease of the throat and eyes, and also its combined action with medicine in these cases where we could see, as well as hear, of the daily and weekly progress of the cure, so as to be able to form a more correct prognosis of the progress of the cure in the lungs or other organs, and the results have been so palpable as to leave no doubt of the great importance of combining the action of the

machine, with other remedies in diseases of the brain, throat, heart, lungs, stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys, and uterus, as well as diseases of the spine, muscles and joints of the limbs.

On a comparison of the effects of the machine in a great number and variety of cases, it appears that its extraordinary effects must be imputed mostly to its power of restoring lost motion, by its action upon the magnetic organization of the system.

In acute or inflammatory diseases the motion of the forces along the membranes or substance of an organ, are obstructed at some point, when the motions of the fluids in the blood vessels, are instantly impeded and accumulate around that point and distend it. The forces from the machine if soon applied, re-establish the motions of the forces in the membrane or substance; and consequently the motions of the accumulated fluids, and health is re-established in the most prompt manner.

In chronic diseases, the phenomena presented to us are very different. The motions of the forces along the minute lymphatic and absorbent vessels of the serous surfaces become obstructed, when the motions of the fluids in these vessels are impeded, and accumulate in them and in the lymphatic or secreting glands and distend them, or the follicles or excreting glands of the mucous surfaces are distended in the same manner.—The strength of the magnetic organization of the glandular system of these different surfaces of an organ, limb, or other structure is consequently increased; while that of the general organization of the system is decreased in the same proportion; for the strength of the body or of a limb, depends entirely upon the strength of their magnetic organization; The muscles being the mere pullies and ropes by which it moves the body, head, eyes, or limbs.

Besides, acute diseases announce their advent, as thunder does a storm, while chronic diseases advance stealthily and slowly, and rarely excite the attention of their victims—guardians, or their attendant professors of Astrology, until these tuberculations in one case, and vegetations, in the other, have gained great advantages in age and strength, and it must consequently, and does require a much longer time to reduce and restore lost motion in these regular organizations, than that of mere accumulations of fluids, as in the case of acute diseases.

If, however, we commence magnetizing in the first stage of chronic diseases, they are reduced very fast as in the cases of tubercu-

lar disease of the throat and lungs, and there is no reason why physicians should not do so as there is now no difficulty in distinguishing chronic diseases with facility and certainty in the first as well as the last stage.

Besides restoring lost motion the Vibratory Magnetic Machines (at least) opens the pores of the skin, and increases the strength, and these effects of these instruments are very constant, and uniformly noticed by these patients.

In nearly all the cases we have magnetized including the case of fever, we have found it necessary to use medicine of some kind, or that indicated by the disease, and such patients have not only recovered much faster than they usually do under the old treatment, but a great many entirely recover their health in cases in which the common alopathic and homœopathic remedies and a great variety of quack medicines have entirely failed.

CHAPTER III.

Observations on Magnetizing.

The buttons and the spinal nerves. In magnetizing for disease of the organs, we have directed the positive button to be placed over the ganglion of the spinal nerve connected with the organ; and as this is a matter of great importance we have given an engraving (page 23) to aid the magnetizer in placing the button. The cervical, dorsal, and lumbar, vertebræ, or joints of the neck, back and loins, are numbered and may always be referred too; yet the novice should always attain a habit of pressing on the intervertebral spaces to ascertain the precise spot for the button, until he has learnt to determine it by the eye; for there will *always* be found a *tenderness* there proportioned to the intensity of the disease in the organ. Having found the place for the button, the figures (page 17) representing the outlines of the organs, will also aid the novice in determining their relative position, and in the application of the buttons in other cases to which we have referred. If however the magnatizer should have doubts in regard to the spot where the button should be placed in any obscure case, the *negative* button should then be placed and moved over the diseased organ, and passes made at the

same time with the positive button over a number of intervertebral spaces that will be certain to include that which is connected with the diseased organ.

Preparation for magnetizing. In magnetizing for diseases of the chest, stomach, liver, spleen or kidneys, the entire clothing should be removed or stripped down as far as the hips; for it is impossible to magnetize in a thorough and scientific manner, without such a preparation. The same course must always be pursued in magnetizing for lateral curvatures, and distortions of the spine. In tubercular disease of the lungs it is a matter of great importance to move the negative button over the entire surface of the chest, from the neck to the lower points of the short ribs, both in the front, back and sides of it, as well as in the axilla or arm pits.

When the negative button has been passed over the entire surface of the chest, with the positive button on the spinal nerves connected with it, or with the lungs, this last or positive button should be placed on the tongue, while the negative button is moved again over the entire surface of the chest as in the case of chronic bronchitis. The tongue should be run out as far as possible, when the patient should take the button in hand, and press it hard upon the tongue un-

der a moderate power of the instrument, while the magnetizer moves the other over the *entire* surface of the chest.

Every day's experience is adding new proofs of the *great importance of magnetizing the lungs in this disease*, and no motives of a false delicacy in females should be allowed to interfere to prevent the free action of the buttons in the manner we have described.

Spine. In magnetizing in cases of lateral curvatures of the spine, the preparation must be the same as above described; for it is very hard work to magnetize in these cases, and the magnetizer must have free access to the muscles of each side, as well as those of the back, and should not be encumbered with the dress of the patient.

Rheumatism. There are many cases of this disease in which the preparation for magnetizing should be the same as that in disease of the organs, as there are many more cases of this disease than is dreamed of in the philosophy of the astrologers of the schools.

There are also cases of rheumatism, and also of disease of the hip joint, and white swellings, and caries of the thigh and knee, in which patients must be undressed in a manner to enable the magnetizer to place one

button over the lumbar vertebræ, and hips, while the other is passed over the thigh, hip, or knee.

Chronic Tubercula.

CHRONIC DISEASE OF THE SEROUS SURFACES.

Tubercular disease of the organs.

In the notice of the effects of the Rotary Magnetic Machine, in the April number of the Dissector, we suggested the probability of its great importance in the incipient stage of tubercular consumption, from the results obtained in the few cases, in which we had then used it. Further trials, in more than 100 cases, have not only confirmed that opinion but have shown it to be very useful in the last stage, especially in promptly reducing the pleuro-peripneumony that often attends tubercular disease of the lungs. In many cases it lessens the cough and expectoration, by reducing the mucous disease of the bronchial tubes that traverse the tubercula-tions.

In magnetizing the lungs, the button conveying the weakest, or positive force, is placed over the posterior spinal nerves connected with them, in the intervertebral spaces, between the 7th or last servical, and first dorsal vertebræ, while the other, or negative

button, conveying the strongest force, is moved slowly over the front part of the chest, with the instrument graduated to a moderate power. This practice is adopted in consumption or pneumonia, for the purpose of first exploring the lungs to find the place most diseased, as the action of the instrument will be much more sensibly felt when the button passes over it, and it will require more magnetizing than other parts of the lungs. The positive button is then placed on the tongue, and the negative moved over the entire surface of the back part of the chest.

In exploring the chest, and in magnetizing, whether for disease of the lungs, heart, or pleura, the positive button should be placed over the left intervertebral space in magnetizing the left side of the chest, and over the same space on the other side in magnetizing the right side of the chest. In such cases the process is continued only from 5 to 10 minutes, and once a day is generally sufficient.

Tubercula of the heart—hypertrophy. In this case the negative button should be placed below the lower apex of the heart, where it may remain 10 or 15 minutes, or it may be moved over that region under a very moderate power of the instrument.

Pleurisy, Acute or Chronic. In these

cases the negative button should be placed over the seat of the disease, or place where the pain is felt, under a very moderate power of the instrument, and the other on the space between the six and seven cervical vertebræ.

Tubercula of the Stomach—Dyspepsia.—The positive button should be placed over the intervertebral spaces, between the first and second, and second and third dorsal vertebræ, and the other button over the stomach. In magnetizing the left side of the stomach, the positive button should be placed over the left side of the spine, and the other about two inches to the left of the medium line.—In magnetizing the right side, the button should be placed over the right side of the spine and stomach, and in magnetizing the pit of the stomach the button should be placed between these spaces.

Tubercula of the liver—acute or chronic disease of the liver. The positive button should be placed over the intervertebral space of the right side, between the 7th and 8th, dorsal vertebræ, while the other is moved slowly around one half of the body, from the pit of the stomach below the short ribs to the spine, and then over the short ribs.

Tubercula of the spleen—acute or chronic. The positive button should be placed on the opposite side of the spine, to that in the case

of the liver, and the other button over the left side as in the case of the liver.

Tubercula of the large intestines. The positive button must be placed over the intervertebral space, between the 5th and 6th dorsal vertebræ, and the other over the intestines on the right and left side, as indicated by the seat of the disease.

Tubercula of the small intestines. The positive button should be placed over the intervertebral space, between the 11th and 12th dorsal vertebræ, and the other over the front part of the abdomen, right or left of the medium line, as indicated by the seat of the disease.

Mesenteric Diseases. In these cases the buttons should be placed over the spine and abdomen, as in the instances of the large and small intestines.

Kidneys. In tubercular disease of the kidneys—acute or chronic, the *negative* button should be placed over the intervertebral space between the 12th dorsal and 1st lumbar vertebræ, and the other on the opposite side of the abdomen.

Cystis. The positive button should be placed over the same intervertebral spaces as in cases of the kidneys, and the other over and above the pubis.

Prostrate Gland. In these cases the posi-

tive button should be placed over the inter vertebral space, between the last lumbar vertebræ and the os-coccyx, and the other over and above the pubis.

Uterus. In magnetizing this organ, the positive button should be placed over the intervertebral spaces, between the 1st and 2d, and 2d and 3d lumbar vertebræ, and the other over, above and around the pubis.

Ovaria. In tubercular disease of the ovary, the breasts, or mammæ are not of the same size—that on the same side of the diseased ovaria being larger than that on the opposite side, in consequence of atrophia of the latter from direct sympathy with the diseased ovaria. The positive button should therefore be placed over the atrophied breast, and the other over the ovaria of the opposite side.—The same course should be pursued in *chlorosis, amenorrhoæ,* &c.

Leucorrhœa. The positive button in these cases, should be placed over the intervertebral space, between the last lumbar vertebræ and os-coccyx, if tenderness is elicited by pressure there, otherwise it will be found in the lumbar vertebræ, over which this button must be placed. In the first case the negative button should be placed over the front and upper part of the perineum, and in the last over and around the pubis.

Prolapsus-uteri. In these cases the button may be placad on each side of the pubis, or one button may be placed over a lumbar vertebræ, and the other on the side of the pubis, when the broad dilated ligaments that sustain the uterus will contract with great force.

In tubercular disease of the stomach and uterus—the positive button should be placed over the intervertebral space, between the 1st and 2d dorsal, and the other over the pubis, in consequence of the direct sympathy between these organs.

In tubercular disease of the cerebellum and uterus—the negative button is placed on the organ of amativeness, on one side, and the other on the opposite side of the pubis, and we should here observe that females can and should mageatize themselves, in cases of disease of the uterus, and vagina, &c., and should *never* allow a physician to do so while they have strength to do it themselves, or can procure the assistance of a female.

Brain. Tubercular disease of the brain is distinguished in an instant, by the pain produced by the pressure on the sub-occipital nerves, on the sides of the space between the head and first cervical vertebræ, or joint of the neck, *in the abscence of tubercular disease of the throat.* It may also be distinguished by

the pain darting into the brain, when the disease is in its active state, or by severe pain in the head, in the absence of an injury. In magnetizing this organ, we should always observe the greatest caution, and always commence with the weakest power of the instrument.

Sick head ache. The positive button is placed over the organ of amativeness, and the negative over the organ of causality on the opposite side of the head, and moved quickly over that side of the forehead, when the positive button is placed over the opposite organ of amativeness, and the negative over the opposite organ of causality, and moved over that side of the forehead as before. The sitting is thus concluded generally in less than one minute.

In head aches—other than those that are periodical, and called sick head ache, we place the negative button over various organs as indicated by the pain, or seat of disease, while the positive button is moved around the neck.

Tic-douloureux. The positive button is placed over the plexus of nerves, in front of the ear, when the other is placed over the pain of the face, under a strong power of the instrument.

Strabismus—Squinting. The positive button is placed over and pressed in to the corner of the eyelid over the paralyzed muscle, and the other over the opposite corner of the eye, and the sitting concluded in one minute.

Eye. Diseases of the eye, acute and chronic.—The negative button is placed over the eyelids in these cases, and the other over the back part of the neck.

Nose. Diseases of the nose, acute or chronic. The negative button is placed over the nose in these cases, excepting polypus, in which case the buttons are reversed.

Antrum. In case of disease of the antrum the negative button is placed over the antrum, and the other over the neck.

Tooth-ache. The negative button is placed over the diseased tooth, and the other in front of the ear.

Throat. In diseases of the throat, acute, or chronic, the buttons are placed on the opposite sides of the neck, under the ear, and moved slowly towards the chin, or the positive over the sub-occipital nerves, and the other on the side of the throat.

Muscles. Tubercular disease of the muscles—Rheumatism, acute or chronic.—Pain is produced by pressure on the intervertebral spaces of the cervical vertebræ, which in-

creases with the intensity of the disease; and in magnetizing for rheumatism the positive button should be placed over the back part of the neck, at the commencement, and at intervals during the process—no matter whether the disease is in the arm, finger, leg or toe, The buttons should also be placed, and moved slowly over, and around, and between, the joints. The positive button being sometimes on one side of the joint, and the negative on the other. When the disease is affecting the arms, shoulder or neck, one button may be held a few minutes in each hand.

Paralysis. In cases of paralysis, patients should be magnetized in the same manner as in rheumatism.

Chorea. St. Vitus' dance—Tubercular disease of the cerebellum. The negative button should be placed over the organ of amativeness, while the other should be placed on the affected limb, or limbs, of the opposite side.

Epilepsy. Tubercular disease of the cerebellum.—The negative button should be placed over the cerebellum, and the positive on the neck or ear of the opposite side

Catalepsy. Tubercular disease of the vermiform process, in the medium line of the cerebellum, (organ of motion.) In these cases the positive button should be placed over the

first cervical vertebræ, and the other over the organ of individuality.

Deafness. Tubercular disease of the eustation tube.—In these cases, the positive button should be placed on the tongue and the other on the ear.

Joints and Limbs. Tubercular disease of the joints and limbs—*white swellings.* in these cases both buttons are moved over and around these swellings, and along the limbs, whether in a sound or ulcerated state.*

Spine. Tubercular disease of the spine—distortion of the spine—distortion of the spine and lumbar abscess. The buttons are applied around and over the distortions, and abscesses, as in the case of white swellings, and along the whole length of the spine.

Spine. Lateral curvatures of the spine—We have had 67 cases of lateral curvatures of the spine from the 1st of April to the 8th of Oct. 1844, in which there was a great variety in the form of the curves, and a great difference in the time since they commenced as well as of their ages. The time of their existence was from 1 to 28 years, and their ages from 8 to 53 years.

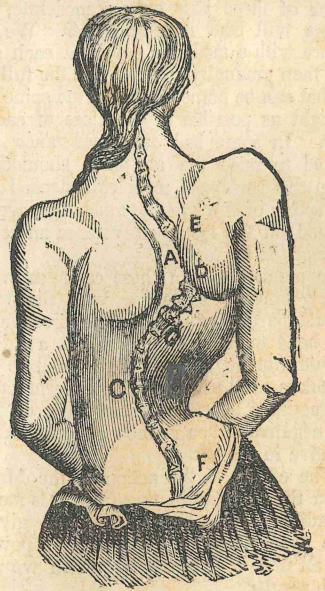
The time required to straighten a spine, or make it resume its natural position depends so much upon the circumstances attending each individual case, as the form of the curve the

* In the meantime a magnetic plaster is applied to these swellings.

time of its existence, and the health of the patient, &c., as to make it necessarily very uncertain.

The first object to be obtained is to lessen the action of the tuberculated muscles on the posterior side of the curves, and increase it in the paralyzed muscles on the other, to enable us to make the spine pass the centre and curve in the opposite direction, *under the action of the buttons.*

When this object is attained and we can make it pass the centre at each sitting, the muscles will soon maintain it in its natural position. In twenty-two cases in which the curvatures had existed from one to two years, they passed the centre the first sitting, while it has required more than two months to effect this object in five cases of long continuance—The muscles are always swelled, thickened, or tuberculated on the posterior side of the curve, (as seen in the following engraving) and emaciated or atrophied and paralyzed on the other. In magnetizing these cases the positive button is placed over the paralyzed muscles at B, while the negative button is passed over the tuberculated muscles in the right shoulder and hip, at intervals from 6 to 15 minutes; in the mean time the *negative* button is placed over the tuberculated muscles at C, while the positive button is moved



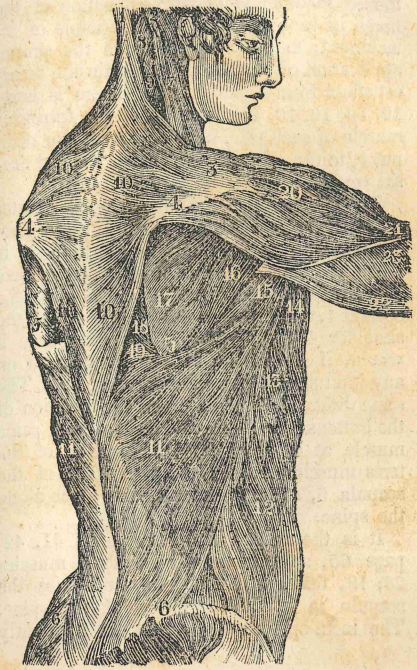
over and around the left shoulder along the inside of the curve at A, under a power of the instrument that can be easily borne.—

Some of these bear only a moderate, while others will bear its full power. We commence with a moderate power at each sitting and then gradually increase it to the full power that can be borne, bringing the spine up as straight as possible at the close of each sitting. In some bad cases assistance is required to raise the atrophied shoulder and keep the paralyzed muscles distended under the action of the buttons, much however will depend on the tact, perseverance and experience of the magnetizer.

In magnetizing in these cases, as well as every other, the passes with the buttons should be downwards, or in a direction from the head to the feet, and this is a rule that should not be departed from, and to avoid mistakes in the use of the different buttons, magnetizers should attain a habit of taking the negative button in the right hand, and the positive in the left.

The effects of the action of the Machine upon the muscles in these cases, is most extraordinary, most wonderful, and gives us true conceptions of the unlimited power of the all pervading forces by which we obtain such results.

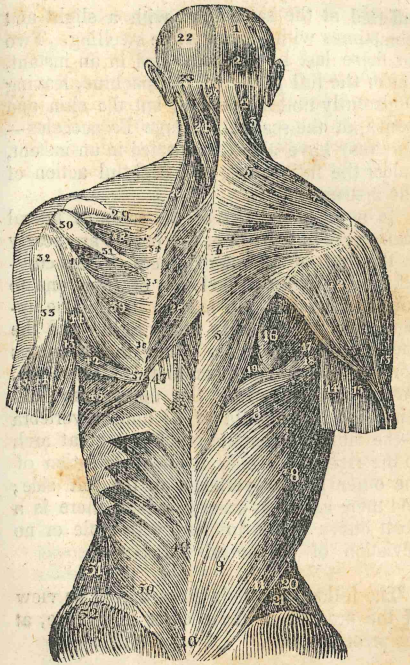
The plate in page 63 exhibits the first layer of muscles along the back and side of the body; the skin and cellular tissue being re-



moved in order to show the direction of the fibres in each muscle, and their points of attachment; to aid magnetizers in the proper application of the buttons, to obtain the greatest effect from the machine. There is here, 10, 10, 10, 10, a fine view of the trapezius muscle of each side, extending from the occiput 1, to the spinoas processes of the last dorsal vertebra.

The effect of the machine is much greater when the buttons are applied near the different attachments of the muscles than it is when they are applied in the intermediate places. So if one button is applied near the occiput 1, and the other near the point of the shoulder 4, the effect will be greater than it would, if one of the buttons was placed on any intermediate place along the spine. The same difference is observed in the position of the buttons near the attachment of the same muscle at 4, and near the insertion of the teres muscles under the lower point of the scapula 5, and any intermediate place along the spine.

It is the greater and lesser teres 41, 42, page 65, and the greater rhomboid muscles 28; 19, that are tuberculated, and raise the scapula in lateral curvatures of the spine. The infra-spinous muscle 16, is frequently



affected at the same time with a slight and sometimes with a large white swelling. Two of these last have disappeared in an instant, under the full power of the machine, leaving apparently nothing behind, but the skin and bones of the scapula. Large Broncoceles—(goitres) have also disappeared in an instant, under the full power, and frightful action of the instrument.

In a great majority of the cases of lateral curvatures of the spine, the curves are nearly in the form of the letter S, more or less curved, and making a deviation of from one to four inches from the median line. The upper curve is generally to the right, and the lower to the left side, where the latisimus dorsi muscle 11, is tuberculated. There are, however, cases where the upper curve extends down to the 2d or 3d lumbar vertebra —the ribs and scapula making a great arch to the right, with only a slight deviation of the other lumbar vertebræ to the left side; and there are other cases in which there is a great curve of the lumbar, with little or no deviation of the dorsal vertebræ.

The following article gives a concise view of the practice in these cases in France, at the present period.

Academie de Medicine Paris.

M. Malgagine on Dorsal Myotomy.

"*Lateral Curvatures of the Spine.* M. Malgaigne read a memoir on dorsal myotomy, invented a few years ago by M. Guerin,—M. Malgaigne's memoir was divided into two parts. The first contained an analysis of twenty-four of the cases treated by M. Guerin, between 1839 and 1843, the remainder was devoted to a critical examination of the operation and its results.

During the period mentioned, 57 cases were thus treated at the Hospital des Enfans, of whom it is stated that 42 were completely cured, and 28 much improved, 4 remaining without amelioration, and 1 dying. M. Malgaigne asserts that he has been able to obtain information respecting 24 of these patients, either by personal enquiry and examination, or from authentic data. He adds that twenty of these patients had undergone section of the dorsal muscles from one to nine times. They had remained at the hospital from two to eleven months, the treatment however having often been continued at their own residence; M. Malgaigne states that he has not seen one complete cure, and that even the instances of amelioration are problematical. From his examination of the patients, he even doubts

whether the retracted muscles were really divided, and whether the operation is not one which addresses itself hazardously to overcome imaginary evils.

The greatest difficulty in orthopedy is not to raise the vertebral column, but to give it the solidity which it wants by reinforcing its ligaments and its muscles. The weakness of these two classes of organs is so marked, so constant, in lateral deviations of the spine, that they may be considered as one of their principal causes. Six years ago, having to judge between different orthopedic systems, he condemned all apparatus for extension as only tending to increase the weakness of the ligaments and muscles. Dorsal myotomy was not then invented, but the principles by which he was then guided apply equally to the new operation. It was a bad plan to divide a muscle in order to strengthen it.

A committee was named by the academy to report on M. Malgaigne's communication, the nomination of which gave rise to a very stormy debate, M. Guerin having refused M. Velpeau as one of the committee. The academy however, persisted in retaining him."

Breast or mammæ. In cases of white swelling, or of chronic tumors of the breast, the negative button should be applied on the

breast and the positive in the groin of the opposite side.

Nipples. In cases of sore nipples accompanied with sore mouth, the positive button should be placed on the tongue and the negative over the nipple—in other cases, the positive button should be placed over the nipple, and the negative in the groin, or over the ovaria of the opposite side.

Nipples retracted. In cases of retraction of the nipples the positive button is placed over the nipple, and the negative in the groin, or over the ovaria of the opposite side, and is said to be very effectual.

Chronic Diarrhœa. Tubercular disease of the intestines. The positive button should be placed over the intervertebral spaces, between the 11th and 12th dorsal vertebræ, and the other moved over the surface of the abdomen.

Catarrh. (Chronic.) Tubercular disease of the Nose or frontal sinus. In these cases the positive button should be placed over the first cervical vertebræ in the hollow of the neck, and the other on the top and sides of the nose.

Aphonia. Loss of voice. Dr. L. D. Fleming, of Newark, N. J., who recovered his voice rapidly under the action of the instrument, thinks it is better to apply one of the buttons,—the negative—over the organ of imi-

tation, instead of both on the neck, under the angle of the lower jaw, from the effects produced in his case.

Testicle. In chronic swelling or chronic tubercula of a testicle, the buttons should be moved over and around it; and then the positive button should be placed over the intervertebral space between the last lumbar and os-coccyx, while the negative is moved over the testicle.

Hydrocele. In these cases the testicle should be magnetized in the manner described above.

Varicocele. These cases should be magnetized in the same manner above described, and is very effectual.

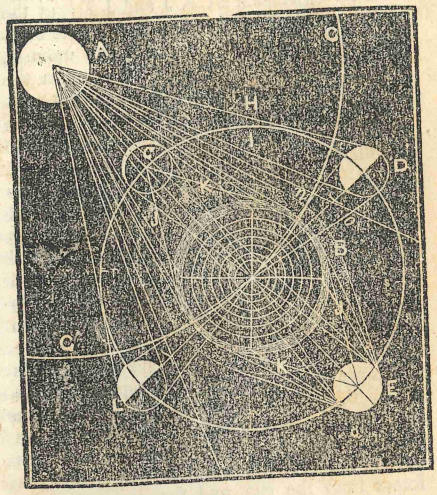
Chancres. The negative button should be applied on a chancre, and the positive over the intervertebral space between the last lumbar vertebræ and os-coccyx, and is said to be very effectual.

Buboes. The negative button should be placed over the buboes, and the positive over the lumbar vertebræ.

Hemorrhage from the Lungs.

Nearly all the cases of hemorrhage from the lungs occur within four days of the new moon or of the full moon, and the natural and regular periods of hemorrhage from the uterus

generally occur within the same time. These facts were well known to the ancients, and a knowledge of them is a matter of great importance to both sexes who are predisposed to



hemorrhage from the lungs, to enable them to avoid any exciting causes of hemorrhage at

these periods, and particularly to females, for obvious reasons.

A solution of this lunar influence is found in the more rarified state of the atmosphere, from its expansion at K J and J K; at the new moon, *c*, and full moon, E, from the combined action of the sun and moon upon it, at these periods, in the direction seen in the figure, and in consequence of which the pressure of the atmosphere on every square inch of the body, and of the cavities exposed to its influence, is greatly reduced.

The diminution of pressure commences three days and a half before the new and full moon, and gradually increases until it arrives at its maximum, at the time of the new and full moon; then it begins to decrease, and goes on decreasing to the end of three days and a half, when it is minimum or 0, and so continues through the intermediate periods.

When the moon is in its syzygees, E, its forces are extended to the atmosphere of the earth, B, by the action of the forces from the sun, A; but when the moon is in its quadratures, D L, the extension of its forces beyond the (parenthesis) is interrupted by the forces from the sun, and the density of the atmosphere is then at its maximum.

The periods of *excitement* and *repose* in chronic diseases are generally very regular

the first occurring in the periods of the new and full moon, and the latter in the intermediate periods.

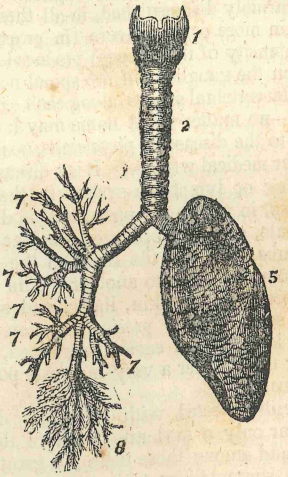
When hemorrhage commences from the lungs, the arms above the elbows and the legs above the knees, should be bound with handkerchiefs, moderately tight, until the hemorrhage ceases (for the purpose of checking temporarily the accumulation of blood in the heart and lungs.) The patient should at the same time drink freely of alum water, or salt water. The violence of the hemorrhage soon ceases under this treatment; the use of these drinks should, however, be continued until the bloody expectoration has ceased, when these safe and efficient remedies will finish their work by exciting the action of the intestines. A recurring disposition to hemorrhage should be checked with *Aconite*, or Acetate of Lead. One drop of the strong tincture of Aconite, or 10 drops of the first dilution in a tumbler of water may be taken once or twice a day, or the acetate of lead (sugar of lead,) if at hand, may be also used in these cases, 3 or 4 grains, or a quantity that will lie on a sixpenny piece, made into 3 or 4 pills, with moist bread, may be taken at intervals that may be determined by the urgency of the symptoms. Drawing blood from the arm in large quantities under such circum-

stances, as is commonly practised, is not only positively injurious in a great majority of cases, but it is often fatal; and such patients are never in greater danger than when they are in the hands of a physician whose knowledge is bounded by inflammations.

The few cases of hemorrhage from the lungs, which occur when the moon is in its quadratures, or when it is moving from the octant *rr*, to that at *m*, and from the octant at *s*, to that of I, are those that occur in chronic bronchitis, or chronic disease of the mucous membrane that lines the inside of the bronchial or air tubes, which rarely amounts to more than a wine glass, and is in general a matter of little consequence, requiring only the exercise of common prudence at those periods to prevent its recurrence.

Hemorrhage from the serous surfaces of the lungs or from its serous membranes, generally occur in the rarified state of the atmosphere, at the period when the moon is in syzygees or apogee and perigee; while hemorrhage from the mucous surfaces, or the mucous membranes of the lungs generally occur in the dense state of the atmosphere, at the period when the moon is in its quadratures, as we have ascertained in the most satisfactory manner, by a long series of observations.

Lungs and Bronchial Tubes.



1.—Larynx. 2.—Trachea or wind pipe.—5.—Left lung. 7.—Large Bronchial or air tubes of right lung. 8.—Minute tubes, or continuation of the large ones, which terminate in air cells.

Tubercular disease of the organs we repeat is invariably distinguished, in all these cases, by pain more or less severe (in proportion to the intensity of the disease) produced by pressure on the ganglions of the spinal nerves, in the intervertebral spaces along each side of the spine—no matter what name may have been given to the disease by physicians, nosologists, or other medical writers.* It is a disease of the secreting or lymphatic system in the serous surfaces, in which the posterior spinal nerves terminate, and is propagated from the skin to the limbs, and from the limbs to the organs, and from one organ to another. The seat of the disease in the skin, limbs, and spine, is easily seen, and its precise situation in the organs is in general easily determined, by exploring them under a very moderate power of the instrument.

Patients affected with tubercular disease, will bear only a moderate power of the machine, and among these there is a great difference in susceptibility to its action, as in the cases of mesmeric influence. Generally they will bear very comfortably, one half of the power of the instrument, but there are a few

* These symptoms are magnetic; for, when we press upon these ganglions in the active state of the disease, the pain will dart into the diseased organ, with a force which increases with the intensity of the disease.

that will go into a fainting fit,* or into the mesmeric state, under its weakest power.—The greatest caution should, therefore, be exercised in graduating the instrument, especially at the first sitting. In fact, children and weak-minded people should never be allowed to use it. The time occupied in magnetizing varies in the different cases—generally from five to fifteen minutes, when the magnetic organization of the system becomes so tense as to give violent shocks to the magnetizer, and sometimes headache to the patient if the process is continued too long.

In nearly all the cases of tubercular disease, other remedies are required to keep up a steady magnetic action. Magnetizing restores lost motion in the tuberculated portions of the organs, limbs, and other structures—sometimes permanently, but generally temporarily, making it necessary for such patients to use other remedies at the same time. With these, in conjunction with the action of the instrument, they recover very rapidly—even cases so far advanced as to preclude any hope of their recovery by any other means. Magnetic or magnetized remedies are the only

* We have had only three cases of this kind—one, a lady, in magnetizing the brain, one a lady in magnetizing the lungs, and the other, a gentleman, in magnetizing the chest. They were all very subject to fainting fits from trifling causes.

ones that are of any value in tubercular disease of the organs and limbs. We continue to use the magnetized gold pills in these cases with a success in conjunction with the action of the machine that precludes the necessity of any other excepting only a few cases to palliate an urgent symptom in the periods of excitement, and we should here remark, that the daily effects of the action of this instrument affords the most conclusive and overwhelming proof of the correctness of the magnetic practice we have long pursued in tubercular disease, and gives it a most extraordinary and glorious triumph over the old Astrological practice of the Schools.

CHAPTER IV.

Acute Diseases.

ACUTE TUBERCULA.

Inflammation of the Serous Surfaces.

Inflammation or acute tubercular disease of the serous surfaces of the organs and limbs, is distinguished by the magnetic symptoms, in the same manner as chronic tubercula of these surfaces, and in magnetizing in these cases of disease of the organs the positive button should be placed over the ganglions of the spinal

nerves, in the intervertebral spaces, and the negative over the seat of the disease in the organs, in the same manner as described in cases of chronic disease of these surfaces, excepting cases of inflammation of the kidneys, when they should be reversed. In pleurisy, *pleura costalis* or *pleuro peripneumony*, the positive button should be placed over the intervertebral spaces between the 7th or last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ, as well as in the case of peripneumony or inflammation of the lungs.

The action of the Magnetic Machine reduces inflammation of the serous surfaces with great rapidity. It reduces acute diseases of any of the organs or limbs in from 3 to 5 minutes, when applied immediately after the attack, or commencement of the disease.* When however it is not applied at that time, it will require a longer time to reduce the inflammation The effect is the same in inflammatory rheu-

* Extract of a letter dated

" Ovid, Ohio, June 14, 1844.

" My wife a few days since presented me with a fine boy, and as is often the case she was troubled with a caked breast, and when they began to talk of broken breasts I determined to try the machine ; I applied the buttons each side, passing them round, and in two minutes the cake was entirely removed—so we have no more of that trouble. My health continues about the same—rather improving.

Yours, &c.

O. M

matism or in gout. It stops the progress of the disease from one limb to another, after the first application of the instrument.

The same results are also obtained in bilious fever, as ascertained from various trials of the machine in these cases by different physicians. The fever and the pain is reduced very soon when the forces from the instrument are applied immediately after the attack of the disease, but if not soon applied it requires a longer time to reduce the fever, in proportion to the time elapsed from the commencement of the disease. We suggested in the first edition of this work the probability of the great importance of this machine in yellow fever, and no doubt is now entertained but it will reduce that disease with great rapidity, as well as congestive and typhus fevers.

Fever.—Bilious, Congestive, Typhus and Yellow Fever.—The spine should always be examined in these cases of fever, to determine the true character of the disease, whether of the serous or mucous surfaces, and the number of organs implicated in it; and this can always be done with perfect ease and certainty by the presence or absence of the magnetic symptoms. When these are present, the positive button should be placed over the intervertebral spaces, and the negative moved slowly over the diseased organ under a very moderate power of the instrument to find the seat of the disease in the organ, and determine the amount of the power that can be borne with ease to the patient.

In the absence of these symptoms, the negative button should be applied to the intervertebral spaces, connected with the stomach and intestines, while the positive is moved slowly, first, over the surface of the stomach, and then over the intestines—observing the rule to have a button over the spinal nerve connected with the organ which we wish to magnetize.

The common remedies, or those found most successful, should be used when indicated in the treatment of these cases of inflammation of the serous surfaces, in conjunction with the action of the machine.*

CHAPTER V.

Hypertrophy of Mucous Surfaces.

Chronic.

Bronchitis. (Chronic.) The action of the rotary magnetic machine, alone, will cure all the cases in the first stage of this disease of the membrane that lines the inside of the air tubes The disease is distinguished by cough

* See intermittent, or chills and fever, page 182.

and expectoration, and the absence of the magnetic symptoms of tubercular disease of the lungs.

The *negative* button should be placed first over the intervertebral spaces, between the seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebræ while the other is passed slowly over the whole surface of the chest, including the back part of it, as in the case of tubercula of the lungs, or consumption. The *positive* button is then placed on the tongue, and the other moved quickly over the whole surface of the chest, and the sitting concluded in five minutes. In the absence of the action of the instrument, or to aid it, the following prescription will be found one of the best.

℞. Hard Bal. Copa. and Cubebs ʒiiiss, Ext. Hyos. ʒss. Make 100 pills. Dose 1 pill three times a day, after eating.

The following is also one of the best. ℞. Bal. Fir. 2 oz. Olive oil, 2 oz. Lemon juice 4 oz. Honey 8 oz. Mix and simmer together slowly half an hour, and bottle it. Dose a table spoon, morning and evening.

Cough. *Troublesome at night.* ℞. Solu. Morphine ʒi. Syr. Bal. Tolu. 2 oz. Mix. Dose a tea-spoonful, at night on going to bed.

In the last stage of the disease the action of the instrument should be aided by the nitrate of silver, which should be ground one

hour in a glass mortar, with loaf sugar, in the proportion of 3 grains of the nitrate of silver to 100 of sugar. About a drachm of this powder should then be put into a perfectly dry phial, holding not less than half a pint, and then shaken and instantly applied to the mouth, making at the same time a full inspiration in such a manner as to inhale the particles of powder suspended in the air contained in the phial.

Mucous disease of the throat. This disease is distinguished by hawking and expectoration, and the abscence of the magnetic symptoms of the tubercular disease of the throat.

The negative and positive buttons are applied alternately over the upper part of the neck, or on each side of the throat in these cases. Every case in the first stage of the disease is cured in this way. In its last stage the throat should be gargled with a weak solution of nitrate of silver, once in two or three days.

Bursa Mucosa. White swellings from disease of the bursa of the joints or limbs. There is little or no pain in these cases, and they will bear pressure, and generally the full power of the machine. They are often mistaken for the common white swellings or tu-

bercular disease of the joints. The buttons should be applied directly to these swellings.

In diseases of the mucous surfaces of the organs and limbs, patients will bear fully double the power of the machine, that they will in diseases of the serous surfaces; in fact the greatest power that is borne in discases of the serous surfaces, whether acute or chronic, will have little or no effect in acute or chronic diseases of the mucous surfaces, and this fact is sufficient to determine the true character of the disease, whether in the brain or any other part of the body.

Palsy—shaking. In these cases the positive button should be applied to the neck as in the case of rheumatism, and the other to the extremities of the affected side.

Hooping Cough. The negative button should be placed over the intervertebral spaces between the 7th cervical and 1st dorsal vertebræ, and the other over and along each side of the trachea or windpipe, from the jaws to the lower end of the sternum, or breast bone. The instrument should be graduated to a moderate power at first, and then increased as the patient will bear it.

Hooping Cough. ℞ Cochineal pulv. 10 grs. Salts Tartar 30 grs. Sugar 1 oz. Hot water half a pint. Mix. Dose—a teaspoon three times a day.—*Specific.*

Acute Disease of the Mucous Surfaces.—Bronchitis—(acute.) This disease is distinguished by fever, cough and expectoration and the absence of the magnetic symptoms of serous disease of the lungs or pneumonia. The *negative* button should be placed over the intervertebral spaces, between the 7th and last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ, and the other moved slowly over the entire surface of the chest, under a strong power of the instrument, once, twice, or three times a day, according to the intensity of the disease, or urgency of the symptoms. Gum Amoniac, Honey, and Vinegar, makes one of the best expectorants in these cases.

℞. Gum Amoniac, 3ss: Honey, a wineglass; Vinegar, Tablespoonful; hot water, half a pint. Dose, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful once in one or two hours, according to the intensity of the disease, and age of the patient.

Pripneumony.—Notha. With the same symptoms, affecting mostly children and old people, is acute disease of the membrane that lines the inside of the air tubes, and should be treated promptly in the manner above described, as the disease runs through its course rapidly in these cases of the young, and the aged, with feeble constitutions.

Cholera.—Asiatic and Sporadic. The buttons should be applied to the spine and abdo-

men in the manner indicated by the presence or absence of the magnetic symptoms, and to the cervical intervertebral spaces and limbs. The machine will reduce the spasms, and probably the inordinate discharges from the abdomen in the most prompt manner.

Croup. The buttons should be placed on each side of the larynx or upper part of the trachea or windpipe,—directly under the jaws, when the larynx will expand with great force. The negative button should then be held on one side of the larynx and passes made down the neck with the other.

Cholera Infantum. The spine should always be examined in these cases, because this disease of the mucous or inner surfaces of the stomach and intestines, is soon extended to the serous or outer surfaces, when the treatment for disease of the mucous surfaces should be changed, and the patient treated for disease of the serous surfaces, or it should be modified according to the complication of the disease in the different surfaces. The same course should be pursued in the application of the buttons. As long as there is no tenderness along the spine, the *negative* button should be placed over the spinal nerves connected with the stomach and intestines, while the other is moved over the entire surface of the abdomen; but as soon as pressure on the

ganglions of the spinal nerves in the intervertebral spaces, between the first and second or second and third dorsal connected with the stomach elicits a tenderness there, the order of the application of the buttons should be reversed, and the same course should be pursued in the application of the buttons to the spinal nerves connected with the intestines.—The excretions from these mucous surfaces in a healthy state are alkaline, but in a diseased state becomes first deficient, and then acid, indicating an alkaline treatment, which is generally found the most successful in the first stage of the disease, as magnesia—a weak solution of soda, or carbonate of potash, &c. It is soon however in many cases extended to the serous surfaces and becomes chronic, when the remedies for chronic tubercula will be indicated, and uniformly found to be specific.

Diarrhœa. When this disease is accompanied with little or no pain, the *negative* button should be applied to the spine between the 11th and 12th dorsal vertebræ and the other moved slowly over the surface of the abdomen, but when the disease is accompanied with much pain the order of the application of the buttons should be reversed, and the remedies for chronic tubercula prescribed.

The buttons should be both applied and moved over the diseased surface in diseases of the skin, with a few exceptions, as in the case of the face when the positive button should be placed on the ear, or over the plexus of nerves in front of it, while the other is passed over the diseased surface.

We have used the instrument in only a few cases of disease of the skin, and these mostly cases of erysipelas, lepra, *salt rheum* and herpes. It reduces the most inveterate cases of erysipelas with great rapidity, and the effects in the others have been such as to warrant a belief, that there are very few diseases of the skin, that can long exist under the action of the machine.

CHAPTER VI.

Admonitions.

Magnetisers should exercise the greatest caution in the use of the Rotary Magnetic Machine, for the drones of the medical profession —the old ladies in breeches, are laying in wait with their *curs* trained to pounce upon you, the moment an accident happens of any importance, in the use of this instrument. It would be of no use to plead an accident, and

the great importance of the instrument to the community; for they would drown your voice in a moment, with the noise of their *hounds*. Again, in nearly all the cases of disease, there are periods of repose, which are invariably followed by periods of excitement, or they are more or less intermittent, and the intermissions more or less complete. Now these facts are well known to the medical profession, and physicians whose principles are as loose as a bishop's sleeve, never fail to take advantage of that knowledge. Let the treatment of a case be as good as possible, and the progress of the cure never so prosperous, the moment their attention happens to be direeted to it in the period of excitement, in the absence of the attending physician, they never fail to condemn the treatment—to see *clearly* that it is all wrong, or to advise a different treatment, and they will always continue to practise such impositions upon the novice, the weak and the ignorant. Magnetisers should therefore never fail to direct the attention of their patients to these changes in their sensations, in the periods of excitement and repose, to guard them against these impositions. There are cases which require medicine to quiet the system, in addition to the proper remedies for the disease, during these periods of excitement, and for this purpose the *Belladonna* will generally be

found the best and it should always be magnetized. The strong tincture should be first diluted at the rate of 10 drops of the tincture to 100 of alcohol, and then magnetized, by placing two of the silver wires accompanying the Magnetic Machine in the phial containing the dilution, and then cork it tight, with one of the wires on each side of it, to prevent their contact in the dilution. One of these wires (the longest one) is connected with the positive conductor of the machine, and the other placed in a tumbler of water, when another wire is connected with the negative conductor and with the water in the tumbler. The machine is then set in operation, and the phial taken in the right hand and shaken 100 times with the passes downwards, or towards the earth.

The power and soothing character of the medicine is greatly increased in this way, and it will retain this character a long time if kept in the shade, or from the direct rays of the sun. The dose is from one to ten drops, according to the age and condition of the patient. It should be taken in water—from a wineglass to a tumbler full, two or three times a day, either at once or at intervals, during three days, (or less, if the desired effect is obtained from it,) when the use of it should be discontinued one day, and then the use of it

resumed if necessary, and then discontinued as before, or until an itching or red spots appear on the skin, when the use of it should be discontinued. Camphorated spirit is the antidote for these symptoms, and should be diluted in water in the proportions above described, and taken in the same way if necessary. Belladonna is also one of the best articles to palliate the cough attending tubercular disease of the lungs, but when this fails, the solution of morphine should be prepared in the same way, and used in the same quantity as the Belladonna.

These periods of excitement are frequently accompanied with colds, and are sometimes produced by them, and it is a matter of great importance to these patients to have a medicine always at hand to reduce the effects of a cold at the onset; and for this purpose aconite will generally be found much the best The strong tincture should be diluted with alcohol in the same proportion, and magnetized in the same manner as belladonna. From one to ten drops may be taken three or four times a day, according to the age and condition of the patient, well diluted with water, until the urgent symptoms or effects of the cold have subsided.

Aconite has the same effect upon local inflammation of the serous surfaces as local

bleeding, without reducing the strength of the system, and is one of the best and safest medicines that can be used in conjunction with the action of the machine, in inflammations or acute disease of the serous surfaces of the organs or limbs. There are some cases that will require other medicine, and among these is dysentery, acute cases of diarrhœa, and cholera infantum, in which soluble mercury will be found far superior to any other. One grain of the muriate of mercury (corrosive sublimate) should be first ground one hour in a ground glass mortar, with one hundred grains of sugar of milk or loaf sugar, and then 10 grains of this mixture should be ground at least one hour, with 100 grains of Sugar of milk or loaf sugar, in the same mortar,* when it will be well magnetized and ready for use. The dose is from 1 to 10 grains, according to the age and condition of the patient. One dose is very generally sufficient. It should always be dissolved in cold water, and portions of it taken at intervals of fifteen minutes or half an hour, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

Any dry medicines may be magnetized in the manner above described—observing gene-

* Every physician as well as druggists, should be furnished with a ground glass mortar. It is easily ground with sand.

rally to use from 5 to 10 grains of the less active medicines in the first trituration—fluid medicines may also be well magnetized in the manner we have described for magnetizing belladonna—observing to use a less number of drops, or less than 10 to 100 of alcohol, as the activity of the medicines increase, as in case of the sulphuric and prussic acid, &c.

The action of the Rotary Magnetic Machine not only increases the power of fluid medicines a 1000 fold by magnetizing them in the manner we have described, but magnetizing the organs or limbs, increases the power of medicines of any kind, after they are taken into the system, and consequently lessens in a great degree the necessity of large and unsafe doses of medicine. The Rotary Magnetic Machines, therefore, with their power of reducing inflammations in the most rapid manner, and of increasing the action of medicines after they have been taken into the system, lessens, in a great degree, the necessity of the use—almost indiscriminately—during the last hundred years, of the large and repeated doses of mercury—of calomel and blue pills, which has filled Europe and this country with scrofula—with hereditary disease, and with mourning; for the loss of the young, amiable and most talented portion of our race.

Costiveness is a common complaint of pa-

tients which requires the attention of Magnetizers, and in these cases the most mild aperients should be preferred, and taken at regular intervals of one or two days, and in quantities which will barely move the bowels once or twice a day. Magnetized water can be used for this purpose by those who have the machine, and will generally be sufficient for this purpose.

In this case, two tumblers of water may be placed before the machine and the wires connected with the machine and with the water, in the same manner as described for magnetizing Belladonna; no manipulations are necessary, and the water in the tumbler connected with the positive button, may be drank in a minute after the commencement of the action of the machine, to increase the action of the bowels, while the water in the tumbler connected with the negative conductor may be drank by another person to check the action of the bowels.

Setons. Issues. and the Moxa. Patients are frequently presented to us with setons and issues along the spine—caustic issues, and those made by application of the moxa, or by fire—mostly in cases of children with distortions of the spine. This is a most barbarous practice, dictated by the most savage ignorance of the true nature of the disease, and of the

proper remedies for it. It rarely if ever fails of doing great injury to the patient, and is frequently fatal. Magnetizers should therefore never fail to direct the setons to be removed, and the issues healed as soon as possible.

The magnetic symptoms and duodynamic treatment of diseases, and the old astrological symptoms and treatment.

Mrs. L. aged 29 years and of good constitution; we examined the case of this lady, May 22d 1844, and found a great tenderness on pressing on the cervical ganglions in the intervertebral spaces, and on the dorsal, connected with the stomach and liver; showing it to be a case of tubercular disease of the muscles, stomach and liver, and pronounced it such. But "Are not my lungs diseased?" enquired the lady. "No they are not, for there is no tenderness felt on pressing on the ganglions of the spinal nerves connected with the lungs, and you have no cough, have you?" "No, I have no cough, but I have a great deal of pain in my chest." "Is the pain in the inside or outside of the chest?" "I don't know as I can tell." "Well I can, it is in the muscles on the outside of your chest." "Are you sure doctor she has no disease of her lungs?" enquired another lady. "Yes, I

am." "Well she has been doctored for disease of the lungs, more than three months, and has suffered enough by it to kill some women." "How so?" "Why besides cupping, her chest was blistered all over for six weeks, and even that did not relieve the pain, and the doctor then told her she must rub that hateful emetic tartar ointment all over the front part of her chest, and she has now had her chest covered with great blotches for six weeks, and the pain keeps up the same as ever." "Ah, I am sorry the doctor has not made himself acquainted with these natural and simple symptoms, when she would have been saved from so much suffering." "Oh, no one can tell how much she has suffered; besides, the nauseating medicine she has taken has I believe destroyed her stomach; for she can't eat any thing, and she is now so weak we are afraid she will starve to death." "The doctor directed a low diet I presume?" "Yes, he would not allow her any thing but vegetables, and but little of them."

We prescribed the magnetic or magnetized gold pills, and the most nourishing diet, to be assisted by the action of the Rotary Magnetic Machine, after ten days.

The disease in the stomach and liver was so intense in this case that we did not dare to risk the action of the instrument on the muscles of the chest, or on these organs until her system was under the influence of the pills.

We did not see this lady until the end of a week, when we found her exhausted system had began to rally its strength, and we then opened our battery, and directed it first to the disease in the stomach with a very moderate power, and then against the disease in the liver.

On removing the handkerchief which she held over the front part of her chest, the latter presented the most horrid and deplorable mangling, the marks of which this young and beautiful lady will carry to her grave. We then magnetized the muscles of the chest, and repeated these operations daily during three weeks, in which time she made rapid progress in the recovery of her health. We then magnetized her two or three times a week, during three or four weeks, and she is now, (July 28th) perfectly well; the disease in the stomach, liver, and muscles of the chest, having entirely disappeared.

Mr. J. R. N. of naturally slender constitution, aged 28 years. We examined this case on the 14th of July 1844, when we found great tenderness on pressing upon the ganglions of the spinal nerves connected with the throat, lungs, stomach, and liver, and pronounced it a case of tubercular disease of these

organs in a moment of time, without the least previous knowledge of the case. "Are you not mistaken about my lungs being diseased," enquired the gentleman. "No I am not." "My chest has just been examined with an instrument you call the stethescope I believe, and with thumping it, by a doctor whom my physician says *knows every thing about the chest*, and he says my lungs are sound." "He did ha! And how long did it take him to make that discovery?" "About an hour." "And how much did you pay for it?" "Ten dollars." "I have heard of a number of such discoveries by the doctor to whom you allude, that have not only been contradicted by the magnetic symptoms that are present in your case, but by the dissecting knife in a few weeks only after these notable discoveries were made. I have used the stethescope more than 20 years and know that no dependence can be placed upon it in distinguishing tubercular disease of the lungs, until excavations have formed in the last part of the last stage of the disease, or at a period when such discoveries are of little or no value. And now when your physician sends you upon such an errand again, give him five dollars, or his part of the fee, and keep the other five in your pocket."

"Let me now ask you—have you any cough?" "Yes, I have a cough which commenced in February last, but my physician and the doctor that examined me with the instrument, say it all proceeds from my throat, and you don't suppose I could have consumption without a cough?" "Yes I do. I often detect the disease before the cough commences." "Well, can you cure me?" "Yes, you are yet in the first stage of the disease though far anvanced in it, and I cure every case in that stage, and many in the last stage."—"How—by your gold pills?" Yes, I can refer you to many in this city and elsewhere that have been cured with them." "Yes, I know some of them I believe, and I will take a box, and is that all I shall want? "Yes, unless you are in a hurry about getting well, and in that case you should be magnetized a a few times after a week or two, or after your system is well under the influence of the pills, as you will get well much faster by doing so." "Well, I have been out of health so long and have taken so much medicine, and have paid out so much money for nothing—I am tired of it, but I will make another trial to regain my health, and will call in about a week and be magnetized."

This gentleman's cough has ceased, and the disease in the throat, stomach, and liver, has entirely disappeared, and he has regained his flesh, and is now apparently as well as any

man, but would soon have been laid in his grave, under the old astrological treatment.

Cases varying little from those of the lady and gentlemen we have described, are not only of daily occurrence, but many occur every day in our practice. Consumption as well as tubercular disease of the other organs, is more uniformly cured by the use of the magnetized gold pills, than acute diseases are by the common remedies. We cure more cases every year than any 10 physicians in this union do of acute diseases, and we have done so many years under the eyes and noses of physicians who on a comparison of the length of our bills, still believe the old astrological practice more conducive to their interests. There are however some physicians who are governed by other considerations in the use of them, and from one of whom we received the history of the following case.

MONTGOMERY, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
17*th April*, 1844.

Dr. H. H. SHERWOOD,

My Dear Sir,—I was called on the 20th of February, 1842, to visit T. K. of Ulster County, in this state. He was a young man of sanguine temperament, good physical and mental endowments, and up to the time of the present sickness, had enjoyed uninterrupted good health. He was 18 years of age, and by avocation a farmer.

His illness commenced Sept 3d, 1841, with swelling in the left knee, and after a few weeks in its fellow also, both joints being very painful. These swellings continued for a few weeks and then subsided, leaving stiffness, langour, &c. Seven weeks after the swelling of the knees had subsided, the shoulder and hips became similarly affected. Chills, fevers, and headaches immediately followed. The family physician being called pronounced the disease *Rheumatism*, and placed the patient under the usual antiphlogistic treatment. Notwithstanding this, however, the disease continued, but was erratic in its character, sometimes attacking the chest, then the head. In July, the throat and tongue became swollen, pus formed under the tongue, afterwards the chin, and then the cervical glands swelled and suppurated. The pain in the left knee and hip, at length gave way to counter irritation, blisters, &c., and from the use of porter, the strength gradually augmented, enabling him to sit up. But thus far the use of the left limb was not recovered, at the same time at this period, great tumefaction and edema took place; in this state bandages were applied, and in September the formation of pus was discovered; on the 15th, the abscess was opened, by

incission in the thigh, about midway, on the outside; on the 23d, another abscess which had formed on the opposite side broke; on the 20th of October he was again able to sit up, and on the 1st of November, could walk with the aid of crutches.

On the 15th of November, while walking he had the misfortune to fall, by which the thigh was fractured 6 inches above the knee. As a matter of course, the limb was placed in splints, the ulcer continuing to discharge.

About the 1st of January 1842, the patient exhibited all those symptoms that indicate the ebbing of the tide of life, and that usually follow suffering from a protracted, and painful disease. He had a dry hacking cough, the hectic fever appeared, the frame was emaciated to a skeleton, and two additional abscesses had formed, and become running ulcers. The usual remedies of blistering, creating counter issues, and prescribing Iodine, Hydriodate Potassa, Extract of Sarsaparilla, Blue Pill, Spanish Rob, Swain's Panacea, &c. &c., constituted the treatment until February, at which time I was called in.

When I first saw the patient he was subject to colliquative sweats, his cough was obstinate, and his pulse seldom varied from 120. The whole left limb displayed the presence of great tumefaction, particularly the illiac re-

gion, The tubercular character of the disease was plainly indicated by these symptoms which were exceedingly unfavorable. He was also subject to great pain, which continued without any visible abatement, or interval of ease. Large doses of morphine were administered to quiet him, and as he and his friends remarked "to smooth the passage to the grave." For 17 weeks he had not left his bed, the pain of moving being too great to be endured. He had availed himself of the services of several experienced surgeons and physicians, some of whom had pronounced him beyond the reach of art.

From the condition of the patient when I was called in I felt the responsibility to be almost terrible; however I entered upon my duty, trusting for success solely on those principles, which for many years past you have been labouring to establish.

Upon a careful examination, I found the diagnosis to be tubercula of the left knee, (white swelling,) implicated with tubercula of left lung, liver, throat, heart, stomach and mesentery, accompanied with a total loss of appetite.

On the patient being placed under my charge, all former prescriptions were thrown aside. The diseased limb was bandaged smoothly from the instep to the knee, and wetted, with

a strong solution of Sal Ferri, Capsia, &c., at the same time fermenting poultices were applied to the thigh every evening. I prescribed a pill morning and evening, and covered the whole thigh with a plaster. I also placed one on the lumbar region, to be taken off at night, however, and the poultice applied.

Under this the magnetic treatment, 12 days from its commencement, the appetite returned, the palpitations ceased, and the pulse assumed a healthy standard. In three weeks the cough and expectoration ceased, the tumefaction subsided, pus of a more healthy character was discharged, and in one week more the patient was able to sit up. In July he could walk with the aid of sticks, and continued to improve steadily. In December last the ulcers, four in number, gradually closed up, and swelling with some pain followed, To alleviate this, one of the ulcers near the knee was re-opened, and serous matter with exfoliation of carious bone was discharged.

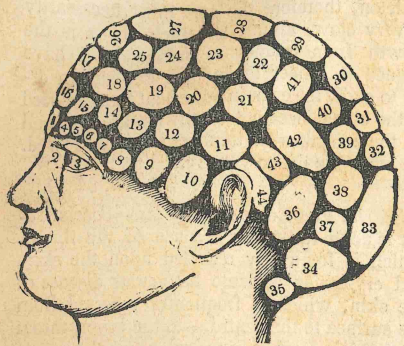
Since the re-opening of the ulcer near the knee the patient has improved rapidly. At this time he is able to walk without inconvenience, and labor at his business although not so well as before his illness. Indeed this was not to be expected. The patient when I was called in, was in an almost hopeless state, diseased in his entire system, and emaciated to a

skeleton, therefore the cure must necessarily be very slow, almost as much so as is the growth from infancy to manhood. I have deemed it proper to be thus explicit, in order to show the error in judgment that occurred at the commencement of the disease, as well as the mistakes in treatment that followed. He owes his life to your remedies."*

A. H., M. D.

Scarlet Fever and Erysipelas.—Scarlet fever is acute tubercular disease of the throat, which is frequently reflected upon the skin, and erysipelas is acute tubercular disease of the skin, which is frequently reflected from the surface to the centre,—to the brain, throat or stomach; and as erysipelas whether acute or chronic is very soon reduced with the action of the Rotary Magnetic Machine, we should here suggest to physicians a thorough trial of the effects of the instrument in scarlet fever. Belladonna is the medicine which should be used at the same time, as well as in erysipelas.

* P. S. These remedies are perfectly safe for persons of all ages and conditions, and are forwarded by express, or mail, to any Post office in the U. S. free of postage,—One hundred and eighty pills in a box, with directions for their use, and will last a patient four or five months, Price eight dollars.—Physicians cannot manufacture them for the use of their patients. H. H. S.



1. Individuality
2. Form.
3. Language.
4. Size.
5. Weight.
6. Color.
7. Order.
8. Calculation.
9. Thirstiness.
10. Alimentiveness.
11. Acquisitiveness.
12. Constructiveness.
13. Tune.
14. Time.
15. Locality.
16. Eventuality.
17. Comparison.
18. Causality.
19. Mirthfulness.
20. Ideality.
21. Sublimity.
22. Hope.
23. Marvelousness
24. Imitation.
25. Suavity.
26. Penetration.
27. Benevolence.
28. Veneration.
29. Firmness.
30. Self Esteem.
31. Concentrativeness.
32. Inhabitiveness.
33. Philoprogenitiveness
34. Amativeness.
35. Voluntary Motion.
36. Combativeness.
37. Connubial Love.
38. Adhesiveness.
39. Ostentation.
40. Approbativeness.
41. Conscientiousness
42. Cautiousness.
43. Secretiveness.
44. Destructiveness.

APPENDIX

Effects of Magnetising upon the Magnetiser—Rheumatism—Dizziness—Cold feet and hands—Neuralgia—Tic-Douloureux—Hahnemann and Homœopathic remedies.

We probably receive, on an average, fifty shocks a day in magnetising our patients, either from accidentally touching the unprotected parts of both buttons, or from touching the patient with one finger and a button with the other, and were at first much alarmed at the consequences that might result from it We have been, however, not only happily disappointed in our expectations of injury, but have found it a great benefit to us. It has removed every vestige of chronic rheumatism with which we have been much affected during the last fourteen years.

We never had so much elasticity in our body and limbs, and never had so much strength; we never walked with so much ease as we now do; and besides, we frequently, even after having gone through a great labor during the day, feel so much elasticity and buoyancy that it is rather difficult to sit or stand still, from a strong inclination to be moving, jumping, or dancing; these sensations are in fact sometimes so strong as to require great efforts to repress them.

Persons affected with rheumatism, and especially those in the decline of life, are more or less subject to turns of dizziness, which sometimes compel them to sit or lie down suddenly, to prevent them from falling; and we had been much affected in this way. But these premonitory symptoms of palsy have entirely disappeared with those of rheumatism; and we have removed these symptoms in many other cases, by magnetising the brain—a practice much more simple and effectual than the old routine practice of the schools. Those who are affected with rheumatism are very subject to colds, and to cold feet and hands.

A great number of the cases of head-ache, are those of rheumatism affecting the muscles of the head, and the membranes of the brain; and the muscles of the face are affected with rheumatism under the names of Neuralgia and Tic-Douloureux; and those of the heart under the name of hypertrophy of the heart.* Many of the cases of vacillating pains about the chest—of the front, right, and left side, along the pectoral and intercostal muscles, are cases of rheumatism, often mistaken for disease of the lungs. These cases are all

* In magnetising for headache, the negative button should be placed over the point where the pain is most intense, as in other cases.

distinguished in an instant by the *pain* produced by pressing with the thumb and finger on the intervertebral spaces of the middle and back part of the neck, the intensity of which increases with the intensity of the disease; and physicians, on commencing the practice of the magnetic symptoms, are often surprised to find the great number of cases of rheumatism—of tubercular disease of the muscles, as well as of the organs.

Hahnemann committed a great error in mistaking tubercula of the organs and muscles for Psora or Itch, as every physician knows who practises these symptoms; and in searching for remedies for this imaginary affection, or "*anti-psorics*," justly subjected himself and his followers, or homœopathists, to the imputation of chasing a phantom.

These remedies, like those of the Allopathists, have no effect in chronic diseases of the organs and limbs, but that of palliating urgent symptoms in the periods of excitement, which uniformly follow those of repose. They *never* cure the disease, and have little or no effect upon those who are not very susceptible to mesmeric or magnetic influence.*

* The great number of cases we have examined with the magnetic symptoms during the last seven years, after they had been a long time under the treatment of the homœopathists of this city, has left no doubt upon this subject.

Homœopathic remedies are, however, generally very efficient in acute diseases, and are useful as palliatives in those that are chronic.

The negative and positive surfaces of the facia of the muscles are both equally affected in acute rheumatism, and the affected limb or limbs are consequently paralysed; and in chronic rheumatism, the positive surface of the facia in which the motor nerves terminate, is more or less affected, and the motion of the limb or limbs more or less impeded, and hence the necessity of using positive as well as negative medicines, or combinations of positive and negative medicines, in many cases of this disease. The uncertainty in regard to the extension of the disease in the different surfaces, relatively to each other, necessarily makes the true remedy for any given case uncertain, excepting only the magnetized gold pills and plaster.

Rheumatism.—R. Rotary Magnetic Machine, Animal Magnetism, Magnetized rings.

Rheumatism.—R. Nitrate Potash, ℥ j.; water, 8 oz. Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful 3 times a day, in a wine-glass of water.

Rheumatism.—R. Tinct. or Vin. Colchicum, ℥ i. Dose, 5 to 30 drops, according to the age of the patient and the severity of the pain. Repeat the dose, if necessary, 2 or 3 times a day during one week only.

Rheumatism.—R. Iodide Potash, ℥ ij., water, 8 oz. Mix. Dose, a teaspoonful 3 times a day in a wine-glass of water.

Rheumatism.—R. Tinct. Rhus. Tox., ℥ ii. Dose, 1 to 3 drops, morning and evening, in a wine-glass of water.

Morphine or Belladonna may be given during the use of either of the articles in the above Recipes, if necessary to allay the severity of the symptoms.

Animal Magnetism.

THE PROCESS OF MAGNETISING.

The following directions for magnetising are given by Deleuze, who practised the art more than forty years.

"When a sick person desires you to attempt to cure him by magnetism, and neither the family nor the physician makes objection to it, if you feel the desire to second his wishes, and are resolved to continue the treatment so long as it shall be necessary, settle with him the hour of the sittings, make him promise to be exact, not to limit himself to an attempt of a few days, to conform himself to your advice in relation to regimen, and not to speak of the undertaking except to persons who ought naturally to be informed of it.

"When you are once agreed, and determined to treat the thing seriously, remove from the patient all persons who would be troublesome, do not keep near you any except necessary witnesses (one only if it can be so), and

request of them not to occupy themselves at all with the process you employ, nor with the effects that follow, but to unite with you in the intention of doing good to the patient. Arrange things so as not to be too cold or too warm, so that nothing shall interfere with the freedom of your movements, and take precautions to prevent all interruption during the sitting.

"Cause your patient to sit down in the easiest position possible, and place yourself before him, on a seat a little more elevated, so that his knees may be between yours, and your feet by the side of his. Demand of him, in the first place, that he give himself up entirely, that he think of nothing, that he do not trouble himself by examining the effects which he experiences, that he banish all fear, and indulge hope, and that he be not disquieted or discouraged if the action of magnetism produces in him temporary pains.

"After you have brought yourself to a state of self-collectedness, take his thumbs between your two fingers, so that the inside of your thumbs may touch the inside of his. Remain in this situation five minutes, or until you perceive there is an equal degree of heat between your thumbs and his: that being done, you will withdraw your hands, removing them to the right and left, and waving them so that the interior surface be turned outwards, and raise them to his head; then place them upon his two shoulders, leaving them there about a minute; you will then draw them along the arm to the extremity of the fingers, touching lightly. You will repeat this *pass* five or six times, always turning your hands, and sweeping them off a little, before re-ascending; you will then place your hands upon the head, hold them there a moment, and bring them down before the face, at the distance of one or two inches, as far as the pit of the stomach; there you will let them remain about two minutes, passing the thumb along the pit of the stomach, and the other fingers down the sides. Then descend slowly along the body as far as the knees, or farther; and, if you can conveniently, as far as the ends of the feet. You may repeat the same processes during the greater part of the sitting. You may sometimes draw nearer to the patient, so as to place

your hands behind his shoulders, descending slowly along the spine, thence to the hips, and along the thighs as far as the knees, or to the feet. After the first passes you may dispense with putting your hands upon the head, and make the succeeding passes along the arms, beginning at the shoulder, or along the body, commencing at the stomach.

"When you wish to put an end to the sitting, take care to draw towards the extremity of the hands, and towards the extremity of the feet, prolonging your passes beyond these extremities, and shaking your fingers each time. Finally, make several passes transversely before the face and also before the breast, at the distance of three or four inches; these passes are made by presenting the two hands together and briskly drawing them from each other; as if to carry off the super abundance of fluid with which the patient may be charged. You see that it is essential to magnetise, always *descending* from the head to the extremities, and never mounting from the extremities to the head. It is on this account we turn the hands obliquely when they are raised again from the feet to the head. The descending passes are magnetic, that is, they are accompanied with the intention of magnetising. The ascending movements are not. Many magnetisers shake their fingers slightly after each pass. This method, which is never injurious, is in certain cases advantageous, and for this reason it is good to get into the habit of doing it.

"When the magnetiser acts upon the patient, they are said *to be in communication* (rapport.) That is to say, we mean by the word *communication*, a peculiar and induced condition, which causes the magnetiser to exert an influence upon the patient, there being between them a communication of the vital principle.

"It is by the ends of the fingers, and especially by the thumbs, that the fluid escapes with the most activity. For this reason it is, we take the thumbs of the patient in the first place, and hold them whenever we are at rest.*

* There is a magnetic pole in each of these places,—the largest in the thumb; a fact unknown to Deleuze.

"The processes I have now indicated, are the most regular and advantageous for magnetising by the long pass, but it is far from being always proper, or even possible to employ them. When a man magnetises a woman, even if it were his sister, it might not be proper to place himself before her in the manner described; and also when a patient is obliged to keep his bed, it would be impossible to make him sit, in order to sit in front of him.

"In the first case, you can place yourself by the side of the person whom you wish to magnetise. First, take the thumbs, and, the better to establish the communication, place one hand upon the stomach, and the other upon the back, then lower the two hands, opposite to each other, one down the back, and the other at a distance down the fore part of the body, one hand descending to the feet. You may magnetise the two arms, one after the other, with one hand only.

"In case the patient cannot raise himself, take your station near his bed in the most convenient manner; take his thumbs, make several passes along the arms, and if he can support himself upright, several along the back; then, not to fatigue yourself, use only one hand, placing it upon the stomach, and making longitudinal passes, at first slightly touching through the clothes, then at a distance. You can hold one hand fixed upon the knees or upon the feet, while the other is in motion. Finish by passes along the legs, and by transversal passes before the head, the breast, and the stomach, to scatter the superabundant fluid. When the communication is established, one can magnetise very well by placing himself at the foot of the patient's bed, and in front of him; then directing at that distance both hands from the head to the feet, dashing them aside after each pass, so as not to conduct the fluid to himself. I have produced somnambulism by this process, without establishing the communication by touching.

"This is what I have to say about magnetising by the long pass, with which it is always proper to commence, and to which a person may confine himself until he has a reason for employing other processes."

Magnetic Sleep.

A much greater number of persons can be put into the magnetic or mesmeric sleep under the combined influence of the rotary magnetic machine and the magnetiser, than by the common method, or that of the magnetiser alone. We have put persons into that state by the influence of the machine alone.

In the combined operation, we place the positive button in the left hand of the person to be magnetised, and take the negative button in our left hand, and then take with the other hand the right hand of the same person, under the most moderate power of the instrument.

The patient is then requested to look steadily at some small object, as the armature of the instrument, as long as the eyes can be kept open, and then to close them and go to sleep, or into the mesmeric state.

This manner of magnetising, like every other, should be practised, under the most favorable circumstances, as regards time, place and seclusion, and should be repeated every day at the same hour, until the object is effected.

When persons or patients have passed into the mesmeric state, they should be treated in the most mild and respectful manner, and if

ney show symptoms of restlessness, a few passes should be made from the head, along the arms to the feet, which will quiet them, and they may then be allowed to remain in that state a few minutes or one or more hours, according to the judgment of the magnetiser, when they may be aroused in a moment, by reversing the action of the machine, or by the reversed passes, or passes with the back of the hands over the face at right angles with the median line.

Patients are sometimes clairvoyant the first time they are mesmerised, but not generally so; they will, however, tell the number of times it will be necessary to mesmerise them before they will become clairvoyant. They advance in *light* and knowledge by *degrees* in he mesmeric or somnicient state. There are six of these degrees, and six sub-degrees or steps in each degree, thus making thirty-six; and the clearness and extent of their vision, as well as of their intuitive knowledge, increases as they advance in the different degrees. There are, it appears, very few who advance higher than the third degree, or eighteen steps. A few are raised as high as the fifth degree, but these are the bounds it seems they cannot or do not pass with impunity.

These recognized degrees are described as circles of light in the form of a cone, with

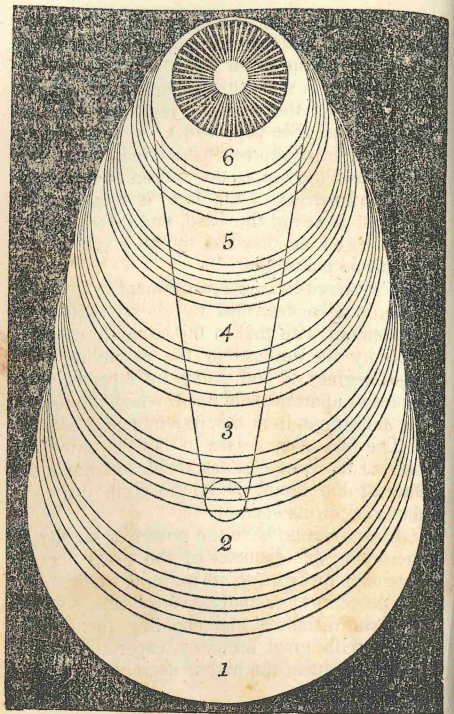
steps or degrees of less light in spiral circles, between the greater degrees of light in perfect circles—the spiral being continuous, and terminating in a disc of the most intense light in the top of the cone, as represented in the engraving. (See page 118.)

The light is represented as radiating from the disc at the top, to the bottom of the cone, and the intensity of the light is minimum in the first degree at the base, and increasing in each degree as they rise to the sixth, where it is at its maximum.

A reversed interior arrangement or inverted cone, is also described by clairvoyants, corresponding with that in the circumference, as seen by its outlines in the engraving—the great degrees of both being interspersed with rooms or apartments of light, which are probably reflections from the phrenological organs.

The first great degree of light forming the base of the cone first described, surrounds the base of the brain, while the sixth degree is mounted on its summit.

Clairvoyants have the power or faculty of increasing the diameter of the great degrees or circles of light, to an unlimited extent, for the purpose of encompassing objects, situated at great distances, and enabling them to describe with great accuracy, especially in the ntense light of the higher degrees.



The light is very dim in the first degree, less so in the second, and at a medium in the third; in which degree clairvoyants see and describe very well under favorable circumstances, but are otherwise subject to great errors in their descriptions, as well as in the first and second degrees.

In raising clairvoyants to the higher degrees, magnetisers should proceed with great caution. They should first inquire about their knowledge of the degrees in the somnicient state, and then of the degree they are in. If they are in one of the lower degrees, the magnetiser may then inquire whether he can raise them to the next degree. If the answer is in the affirmative, he may proceed to raise them by the exercise of his will; but if it is in the negative, the clairvoyants will, on inquiry, tell him how many times it will be necessary to magnetise them, before he can raise them to the next degree. We have great doubts of the propriety of any attempt to raise them higher than the fifth degree, even with the most perfect preparations for it; because in the present state of our knowledge they cannot be raised to the sixth degree without great danger, indeed, without the peril of their lives; and there is no real necessity for it, as the light is intense enough in the fifth degree, and there are also

sights enough that may be seen in that degree to satisfy the cravings of the most marvellous.

The phenomena of the degrees in the labyrinth we have described, as seen in the somnicient state, and about which there appears to be no reasonable doubt, is one of the most extraordinary that was ever presented to the human mind; yet it is a perfectly simple, and beautiful magnetic arrangement, resulting from the operation of magnetising, or of giving a new and systematic magnetic form to the brain—of adding an artificial to the natural organization, in which the organization of the great pole in the centre of the brain (2) is reflected upon its surface, and from thence into infinite space.

The poles of all the other organs are organized in a similar manner as seen in the somnicient state; that is, they are organized with circles at right angles with their radiations, like those seen on the summit of the labyrinth, and some clairvoyants see through those of the stomach. Besides the concurrent testimony of clairvoyants on the organization of magnetic poles, it is found on a comparison of our previous knowledge on this subject, that their descriptions agree exactly, as far as our knowledge extends. We were well acquainted with the radiations, with the circles at right angles with

them—with their light, and with their spiral circles and inverted cones; and could not, therefore, fail to recognize in these descriptions, a magnetic organization.

Those who are unaccustomed to magnetic phenomena, however, find great difficulty in reconciling with their preconceived notions, the possibility of persons being able to see, and thereby distinguish, objects through any other medium than that of external light, and by means of the ordinary functions of vision. The idea of *any* light, except that which comes from external objects, seems to be regarded as unphilosophical, if not assumptive of the supernatural, although an easy and palpable demonstration of the fact is, at all times, within the reach of the most sceptical and supercilious. Let the doubter and sneerer simply close his eyes, so as to exclude all external light, retiring, if he please, into a perfectly dark room where not a ray exists, and on pressing his fingers on his eye-balls, he will *see*, without that mechanism of the eye which is essential to external vision, several distinct and concentric rings of light, around a central point of still greater brilliancy. And though he be afflicted with blindness towards external things, this power of internal vision will be in nowise impaired. The light thus seen is magnetic, being elicit-

ed from the two poles, of opposite denominations, which belong to the crystalline lens; and is doubtless of the same character as that which is affirmed by clairvoyants to exist in the brain, the heart, the cervical glands, the kidneys and other organs, and by which, in fact, they are enabled to trace the whole magnetic organization of the human system. With the intense luminosity of the magnetic forces when in atmospheric combustion, every one is familiar; and we have now furnished an example, at least equally familiar, in which this luminosity is as independent of atmosphere, as it is distinct from every other kind of light. In short, every one can see for himself precisely the same kind of light that is beheld by clairvoyants in the mesmeric state.

The internal organization of the pole in the centre of the brain, as disclosed in the somniscient state, is, however, the subject of the greatest interest; for the interior inverted cone, described by clairvoyants, is the magnetic miniature *germ* of the form of the brain. The heart, lungs, stomach, and other organs, as well as the limbs, have magnetic miniature germs of their organizations, which are varied, according to the variations in the forms of the organs and limbs, as seen by clairvoyants. These organizations are also

seen to be connected together by magnetic axes and interlacings, irrespective of the organization of the nervous system, and constitute a perfect magnetic, spiritual, or immaterial form, corresponding with that which is material. They are purely spiritual forms, connected with, or inclosed in, those that are material, and according to the concurrent testimony of clairvoyants, these spiritual forms are raised in all the beauty of their earthly tenements, like the spiritual forms of the rose.

The germs, with which the human system was formed and perpetuated, are, therefore, magnetic or immaterial forms, inclosed in those that are material; and according to the same concurrent testimony, the entire animal and vegetable kingdoms were formed, and perpetuated in the same manner. Hence we infer a corresponding cosmogony of the solar system, and of the stars in the heavens.

MAGNETIC MISCELLANY.

In magnetizing a boy aged 12 years on the 23d of March inst., with recent paralysis of the *left* arm, tongue and face, and tetanic rigidity of the muscles of the neck, &c., we placed the positive button in his *left* hand, and the negative button in our *left* hand, while we made passes with the right hand over the face during four or five minutes. In about five minutes from the time we finished the operation, our *left* arm began to *ache*,* and the intensity of this sensation increased so rapidly, as to completely paralyze the arm in one minute, and in about two minutes it was so great as to be insupportable. A sinking sensation began to pervade the system, when we called for assistance, and had the negative button quickly placed in the left hand, and the positive on the neck, under the full power of our largest machine. We soon felt a pleasant sensation from the action of the instrument: the horrible aching sensation began to give way, and in about five minutes it had ceased very nearly, and the motion of the arm was restored. In this case the disease in the left arm of the boy was conducted to our left arm by the current from the positive button in an opposite direction from the current which was at the same time moving from the negative to the positive button.

This manner of magnetizing is a very plea-

* ACHING is the sensation produced by the prevalence of the positive over the negative force, and PAIN the sensation produced by the prevalence of the negative over the positive force.

sant one for patients, but sometimes, as we have now learnt, a very dangerous one for magnetizers.*

The most severe cholic pains are reduced with great rapidity by the action of the machines, as we are informed by several physicians. Two cases of recent dropsy—one from chronic serosis or tubercular disease of the heart and muscles, and the other from chronic serosis of the liver and right kidney, have, we are also informed, been promptly removed by the action of these instruments.

Asthmas which have long defied every other remedy, have readily yielded to the action of these machines. In these cases, patients should be magnetized as in Bronchitis.

The importance of a scientific application of the buttons may be seen in the fact, that many cases of disease which resisted an empirical manner of magnetizing, have yielded readily to a scientific application of the buttons.

Dr. Cox, of Williamsburg, N. Y., has cured a bad case of white swelling of the knee, with the Savage Rotary Machine alone.

Dr. Baker, of Brooklyn, New York, has brought a child about two years old to life, and saved it with one of these machines, after it had been apparently dead 10 or 15 minutes.

Dr.—— brought a child to life under similar circumstances. It breathed a few minutes, but in consequence of some difficulty in running the

* We have taken disease in mesmerizing patients, and in each case it was the exact counterpart of the disease with which the patients were affected.

machine, the child was lost. On learning these circumstances, we determined, if possible, to have a machine which should not be subject to such accidents, and we have succeeded in the Vibrating Machine, with the assistance of the ingenious Mr. Cornell, of the Magnetic Telegraph.*

Salt Rheum. The worst cases of this disease are quickly cured by the action of the machine. Dilute sulphuric acid is the remedy to use at the same time. One drop of the acid to ninety of alcohol—magnetize. Dose three to five drops two or three times a-day, in a wine-glass of water.

Dr. Milspaugh, of Orange county, N. Y, has cured a case of Amaurosis with the Savage Rotary Machine.

There are some cases of rheumatism in which pain in a limb or other part of the system commences or is increased on becoming warm in bed at night. In these cases the Tincture Rhus Toxicodendron† is the remedy which should be used in conjunction with the action of the machine. Dose, 1 to 3 drops in a wine-glass of water, three times a-day, according to the age and condition of the patient.

Bilious Fevers.—A number of physicians of this city and country, have reduced violent paroxysms of fever with these instruments, in

* Impostors are already engaged in attempts to impose on the public miserable imitations of these machines.

† Weismann & Cassebeer, German Apothecaries, New York.

from five to ten minutes. The excessive action of the instrument on persons in health, produces fever.

The blood is dark-colored in fevers and in acute and chronic diseases, and becomes more florid under the action of the instrument.

In the Vibrating Magnetic Machines, the circuit of the forces is broken so fast as to make their motions continuous, without variation of intensity except by the action of the piston, and they consequently accumulate in the system with great rapidity.

In from five to ten minutes from the time we commence magnetizing patients, the pores of the skin are generally opened by the action of these forces, and they begin to perspire. It is commonly only necessary for patients to hold the buttons in the hands, under a moderate power of the instrument, to obtain these results.

Nothing can be compared to the curative action of these machines in acute diseases, or in inflammations. The Lancet, Calomel, and Blue Pill, which entail diseases on millions of the human race every year, may now be laid aside with perfect safety to patients, and abiding benefit to their posterity.

Some physicians think these instruments are of greater importance in acute diseases than in those that are chronic, from the great rapidity of the cures in such cases. They should, however, never forget the fact, that chronic diseases are slow in their progress, and consequently necessarily so in the cure.

CASES.

CHRONIC MUCOSIS* OF THE LUNGS.

Chronic Bronchitis.

Mr. J. G. of Sixth Avenue, New York, aged 40 years. Called to see him Nov. 17th, 1844, and found him in the last part of the last stages of chronic mucosis of the lungs. He had severe hemorrhage from the lungs about three months before, about a year after the disease commenced, and was now raising large quantities of matter—was emaciated, had night sweats and sleepless nights—was sinking fast under the ordinary treatment, and in this state abandoned by his family physician as a hopeless case.

There was no pain or tenderness produced by pressure on the ganglions of the spinal nerves connected with the lungs or any other organ.

We now magnetized his lungs in the most thorough manner, and directed Mrs. G. to repeat the operation morning and evening, and give him a pill of the following prescription, morning, noon and night.

Hard Bal. Copa and Cubebs, - -	3 iiiss
Ext. Hyos., - - - - - - - -	3 ss

Make one hundred pills.

We also directed the use of Port wine or

* Chronic diseases of the mucous membranes.

strong beer morning and evening, and brandy at dinner, with the most nourishing diet. Mrs. G., after having recovered from her frightful apprehensions of a return of the hemorrhage, from the gormandizing beverage we had prescribed, promised a faithful adherence to our advice, and afterwards called upon us once a week with buoyant spirits to advise us of the favorable progress of the case.

At the end of four weeks a messenger called to inform us that "a gentleman whom we had cured of consumption" had that day "examined Mr. G. and found he had tubercles in his lungs, and required the gold pills."*—I had, however, no hesitation in declaring my belief that the gentleman was mistaken, but promised to call and see the patient, when, on applying pressure upon the ganglions of the spinal nerves connected with the lungs, we found them very sensitive, and consequently that tubercles had formed in his lungs, as they frequently do in the last stage of mucosis. His cough and expectoration had, however, been gradually decreasing—his night sweats had disappeared, and he had gained flesh and strength.

We now added to our prescription in this case the magnetized gold pill morning and

* We did not learn the name of the gentleman.

evening, and in five weeks from this time his cough and expectoration ceased, and he is now, Feb. 20th, attending to his daily routine of business.

We have selected this case for notice from among many others, to show the effect of the treatment in chronic mucosis, and also as an example of the development and treatment of tubercles in the last stage of the disease.

CHRONIC SEROSIS* OF THE UTERUS, STOMACH, AND LIVER.

Tubercula; Chlorosis; Green Sickness; Pallidus Morbus.

Miss J. S. of Newark, N. J., aged 22 years. On an examination of this young lady in June, 1844, there was found great sensibility to pressure on the ganglions of the spinal nerves connected with the heart, stomach, liver, and uterus, and it was two years since her health began to decline, and a year and a half since the last recurrence of the catamenia. She was greatly emaciated—her skin perfectly blanched—was very feeble, and in the last part of the last stage of the disease. She had been a long time under the ordinary routine of treatment of the schools, but the disease continued to make progress.

* Chronic disease of the serous membranes.

The gold pills were now prescribed, with the action of the Rotary Magnetic machine, and we magnetized the diseased organs from one to three times a week. It was, however, five or six weeks before the disease began to give way, when she began to gain strength, and to show some color in her skin.* Her appetite began to increase, and she now began to gain a little flesh, and more color in the skin. In about four months, her breasts began to expand, and in about six months the catamenia appeared, after an absence of more than two years, and her health was soon re-established. As a matter of curiosity, we have since looked into a number of recent medical works of high reputation, to see the notions of the writers on the subject of the fatal disease called *Chlorosis*, with which our patient was affected; and we have no hesitation in saying that none of them knew a word of the true cause of the phenomena presented in such cases, or of the proper treatment of the disease.

CHRONIC SEROSIS OF THE ABDOMEN.

Ascitis Dropsy.

In the last stage of chronic disease of the

* This young lady required constantly two of the gold pills a day to keep her from sinking.

organs, their serous surfaces excrete an albuminous serum, which accumulates in the cavity of the abdomen, and distends it. Serum is also excreted by the serous surfaces of the facia of the muscles, when the feet, ankles, and legs begin to swell, and sometimes, with the abdomen, become very large.

We commenced magnetizing a perfectly hopeless case of this kind about seven weeks since, of a lady aged 40 years, and the results have been such as to leave little doubt that the forces from the magnetic machines will be found greatly superior to any other remedy in such cases. It was a case of serous disease, and very great enlargement of the left kidney.

We placed the negative button over the ganglion of the spinal nerve connected with the organ, and moved the other, repeatedly, all over the abdomen, under the full power of the instrument. We then placed the positive button over the ganglions of the spinal nerves connected with the stomach, and repeated, with the negative button, the operation over the abdomen, and then magnetized the feet and legs in the usual manner, under the full power of the instrument.

We repeated this operation nearly every day, with a daily progress of improvement, without any other aid than that of Homœo-

pathic medicines, and the swellings have now nearly disappeared, and the lady's general health and strength greatly improved.

On reading over this case, I find I have described it so as to make it appear not more than about half as bad as it really was, or would have appeared had it been described by her family physician, who prescribed the medicine required during the time we were magnetizing her.

CHRONIC SEROSIS OF THE LUNGS.

Tubercular Consumption.

We magnetized more than one hundred and fifty cases of chronic serosis of the lungs, or tubercular consumption, of both sexes, and in every stage of the disease, in our rooms during the last year, or in 1844; out of this number nine only have died, and of the very few of the above number we are now magnetizing (Feb. 20th, 1845), not more than two will be lost.

Nearly all these cases were complicated with chronic serosis of other organs, as the throat, uterus, stomach, liver, &c., as shown by the magnetic symptoms, and the process of cure in these organs has proceeded *pari passu* with that of the lungs.

These results present a strong contrast with those obtained by the old Astrological symp-

toms, and practice of the schools, in which all are lost.

The proportion of males to females in the above number was nearly equal, and it is a curious fact, that in a great majority of the males, the disease commenced in the throat; while in a great majority of the females it commenced in the uterus, and was from thence propagated, first to the stomach, and then to the lungs. All were constantly under the influence of the magnetized gold pills, and of those that have died, all were in the last part of the last stage of the disease before we commenced magnetizing them, and some of these were not magnetized more than five or six times.

Nothing could be more gratifying to us than to see other physicians curing consumption in the same or a greater proportion to the number treated by them, but before they can hope to do so, they must first learn to distinguish the disease by the magnetic symptoms, or before the sexton is called, or they have made a post-mortem examination.

Nothing can be easier, or more certain, than the manner by which we can distinguish consumption, or tubercular disease of the lungs, or any other organ, and there are now a great many thousand non-professional persons in the Union who distinguish the disease

in any of the organs in the same manner, with great facility and certainty; yet there are comparatively very few physicians that can do so, in consequence of their adherence to the old Astrological symptoms of the schools, in this as well as other diseases, to the motions of the pulse, and the aspects of the tongue, the urine, the stools and the stars.

When they have learned to distinguish the disease in its first stage in the manner we have suggested, then, and not till then, will they be capable of forming any just conceptions of the proper remedies for the disease; as the notions of physicians generally upon this subject are, confessedly, a jumble of inconsistent opinions, of no value to such patients.

"How much have we yet to learn, how little do we really know, of the nature and rational treatment, not only of the diseases of the cerebro-spinal system, but of diseases in general! Assuredly, the uncertain and most unsatisfactory art that we call medical science, is no science at all, but a jumble of inconsistent opinions; of conclusions hastily drawn; of facts badly arranged; of observations made with carelessness; of comparisons instituted which are not analogical; of hypotheses which are foolish: and of theo-

ries which, if not useless, are dangerous.—This is the reason why we have our homœopathists, and our hydropathists; our mesmerists and our celestialists!"—*Dr. Evans of Edinburgh.*"

Dr. Lawson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was one of the first physicians in the Union, who broke the shackles that bound him to the old astrological symptoms and practice of the schools, and as there are now many hundreds of physicians who have followed his example, it cannot fail to be interesting to them, and useful to others, to see his testimony on the subject of the magnetic symptoms and treatment of a large class of chronic diseases.

From the Cincinnati Whig.

Dr. Sherwood's Magnetic Remedies.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication, in the belief that it will interest as well as benefit the community. Doctor Lawson, who testifies to the value and efficacy of Dr. Sherwood's remedies, is a regular graduate of the Ohio Medical College, and a physician of good standing. We have, ourself, made trial of the remedies, and think we derived essential benefit from them.

For the Daily Whig.

CINCINNATI, *January* 23, 1839.

DR. LAWSON.—SIR: Having been informed

that you have, during the last year, prescribed in your practice Dr. Sherwood's Electro-Magnetic Remedies in upwards of fifty cases, all of which were CHRONIC DISEASES, including scrofula, with great success, I take the liberty of making the inquiry of you, whether my informant was justified in making such a report from your own admission of the facts.

If you confirm this report, I should consider it a duty we owe to the cause of humanity to give it publicity as much as possible, and if false, we should disabuse the public mind of the imposition.

Dr. S. also challenges investigation as to the electro-galvanic symptoms. Please inform me if you, in your practice, detect diseases by his method of examination.

Respectfully,

B. W.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 23d instant was duly received, and an answer should more promptly have been given but for the want of a leisure hour, and a doubt resting on my mind in regard to the propriety of noticing anonymous letters.

Nothing, now, so much influences me to accede to your wish, as a conviction of the importance of the facts which you wish to elicit from me, and thereby to diffuse them more generally through society.

I have a perfect detestation of everything

that has been presented to the world in the form of what has been generally denominated "quack medicines," and on this account I have always felt a delicacy in appending my name, or giving my influence to anything which may justly be "dubbed" with such an appellation.

In the case of Sherwood's remedies, I am somewhat relieved from this difficulty, by two considerations: first, from the stubborn fact that, in my own person, I derived the most decided beneficial effects from their use, and at a time when all other means were pronounced as incompetent to a cure; and, in the second place, from being myself pretty well acquainted with the composition of the "remedies."

These two facts will serve as an apology for me, in candidly expressing my opinion with regard to the medicine. If I did not believe that thousands were suffering from diseases, incurable under any other system of practice, and certainly curable under this, I would not dare to offer one word in favor of Sherwood's remedies. From a conviction of this kind, I hesitate not, for one moment, to recommend them as infinitely superior, in chronic diseases, to any other course at present known to the medical profession.

I did use upwards of fifty boxes during the last year, and generally with success. I am, however, of the opinion, that in advanced stages of pulmonary consumption, they are not

so effectual as one would suppose from reading Dr. Sherwood's pamphlet.

In almost every other form of scrofula, they have surpassed my most sanguine expectations. There are many citizens of Cincinnati who will certify to cures, in certain cases of long standing, which were not benefited by any course which had been pursued (and in these cases you know everything is tried that is heard of), and their certificates will be of sufficient variety, too, to prove all that is claimed for them, even by Dr. S. himself, with the single exception which I have made above.

I do not wish to be understood to convey the idea that they are infallible; that is not my meaning, nor impression, concerning anything on this earth; but I do believe them to be as effectual in curing chronic diseases as ordinary remedies are in curing the ordinary diseases of our climate. I must be understood to have in view, in such a declaration as this, the exception which was made, and again referred to.

With regard to the symptoms, I believe that they cannot be gainsaid. I can detect, with the greatest certainty, the disease called by Dr. Sherwood scrofula, without any previous knowledge of the patient, or of the history of his disease; and this I do merely by an examination of the cervical glands and spinal column.

The ordinary course of feeling the pulse, looking at the tongue, and asking a hundred

questions, more or less, is both useless, and a waste of time. I do not think that one skilled in this mode of examination can be deceived once in a hundred cases. In my practice, I pursue this mode of examination exclusively, with a great saving of time, and a much more satisfactory result. This is as much as I deem it now necessary to communicate.

Yours, &c.,

B. S. LAWSON.

To B. W.

I had no knowledge of the above communication of Dr. Lawson, until two or three months after its publication; and as there are now many physicians, both in this city and in the different States of the Union, who are practising the new symptoms and prescribing the magnetic remedies, I have introduced it here to show the opinion entertained of them by other physicians, who have tested the certainty of the one, and the efficacy of the other.

In the advanced stages of consumption mentioned, we have constantly stated the uncertainty of the results, and urged the necessity of commencing their use in the first stage of the disease, when cases like that of Dr. Lawson are uniformly cured by them; and as the disease can now be easily distinguished, in the first stage as well as the last,

there is now no longer any excuse for delaying their use until the patient is in the last stage, when the result must necessarily be uncertain.

In regard to the Doctor's allusion to secresy I would remark, that in the course I have pursued to defray the expense of the investigation and cure of this class of diseases, through a long series of years, physicians have no just cause of complaint: for I tell them what the remedies are, explain the principles of their action, and give them the evidence of their efficacy.

There is, however, a cause constantly operating to prevent many physicians from prescribing them in their practice; and that is a self interest, which with them is paramount to every other; for they constantly prefer making up a bill against a patient of from fifty to five hundred dollars, with the old empirical and useless remedies, to a fee of as many cents for a bare prescription; and the tenacity with which they hang on to the *valuable* cases is truly astonishing to the uninitiated, as they uniformly prefer to see them sink into their graves, than saved from them by another physician.

This is perfectly natural, and is an example of the almost insurmountable difficulties attendant upon the general introduction of

specific remedies for diseases, that are otherwise incurable. Non-professional persons can now, however, distinguish the diseases to which the magnetic remedies are applicable and specific, with much more certainty than physicians can with the old astrological symptoms; for, if pain more or less severe (in proportion to the intensity of the disease) is produced by pressure on one or more of the ganglions of the spinal nerves, then these remedies are applicable, and specific—no matter what name may have been given to the disease by physicians, nosologists, or other medical writers; and those remedies can be obtained, and successfully applied in those cases, without the aid of a physician.

The following is the case of Dr. Lawson, to which he alludes :—

CHRONIC SEROSIS.

TUBERCULA OF THE RIGHT LUNG.

Consumption.

Doctor B. S. Lawson, of Cincinnati, rather light complexion, tall and slender frame, aged 32 years. Called to see him about the last of October, 1836. His health, he informed me, had been gradually declining about eight years, and about the middle of August last, he began to cough and expectorate very freely. On examining his neck, found the submaxillary, and some of the cervical glands tuberculated; and on applying pressure on the last cervical vertebra, it produced pain, but it was more severe when applied on the right side, between this vertebra and the first dorsal, while pressure on the other vertebræ of the spine produced no pain or effect whatever.

I now applied the stethoscope to the right side of the chest, and soon found in the middle portion of it, a space of about three inches in diameter, where the respiration was entirely inaudible, indicating from the absence of the crepitus and mucous rattle, a large and solid cluster of tubercles, rendering this part of the lung impermeable and immoveable.—The respiration was natural all round this portion of the lung, and every other part of the chest.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the middle portion of the right lung. He now told me that a celebrated physician,* who was attending him, had also examined him with the stethoscope, and with the same result. He also told me that percussion had been frequently applied, which uniformly gave a dull sound over that part of the lung. He has the usual pale, lean, and haggard look, or consumptive

* Professor Eberle.

aspect of the countenance; the emaciation has made considerable progress; and he is gradually sinking. He has had prescribed for him, and has pursued the usual antiphlogistic treatment, including a large emetic tartar plaster over the front portion of his right lung (from which he suffered severely), with low vegetable and milk diet.

Prescribed magnetic pills and plaster, with no restriction in diet. He commenced gaining strength in a few days after, and in about seven weeks, or at the time he had finished taking one box of the pills, I examined him again with the stethoscope, when the respiration was as audible, in the before-mentioned middle portion of the right lung, as in every other part of the chest, but presented now very clearly in this place the sounds of bronchophony. His cough had now much abated, and he had gained in this time so much flesh, as to make him appear better than he does in his usual health; and had lost entirely the pale, haggard, and consumptive aspect of his countenance.

January 18, 1837. Examined his chest again. The sound of bronchophony in the circumscribed space in the middle portion of the right lung, and his cough and expectoration, have ceased, and percussion gives now a full, clear sound.

He continues to gain flesh and strength, and his face, body and limbs, have now the full and rounded form of a person in full flesh, and the most perfect health.

It will be seen, that after distinguishing consumption by the new symptoms, the chest is, in most cases, explored with the stethoscope. This is done to ascertain the order and state of the tuberculations; for, although they are detected in the first dawning of the disease—even in many cases before the cough commences—yet we cannot tell, without the aid of auscultation, whether these tubercles are scattered about at a distance from each other, or are adjoining each other in small or large clusters, like clusters of grapes, or have softened down and produced a small reparable, or a large irreparable excavation. Hence the doubt that must exist in regard to the curability of the disease in its last stages in this organ, by the natural remedies, without the aid of auscultation, and hence its importance in this, as well as in many other diseases of the chest; yet very few know anything of its advantages, in consequence of a deplorable defect in the education of physicians.

"It may be useful for me to add to the above history of my case, that besides the most perfect restoration of my health (for such I be-

lieve to be my happy fortune, as far as I can judge), that the above remedies have been a great benefit to me in another point of view. My physician, and other gentlemen of the profession, aware of the great danger hanging over me, advised me to change my location for a more southerly one, as affording the only hope, not of a restoration of my health, but of prolonging my feeble existence; and beyond all doubt it was the best prescription in their power to make. Now, I do candidly believe, that my case was incurable under the common mode of practice, and that the most judicious practice known to the profession was pursued by him to whom I submitted my case. According to the above advice, I determined to remove to the south, and had commenced preparation by selling off a part of my property, when I was, by the kindness of a friend (a physician too), directed to Dr. Sherwood and his remedies—for which I consider myself under eternal obligation to the Merciful Disposer of all good.

"I do believe that every case of incipient tubercular consumption may be radically cured by a use of the above remedies; and I feel it my duty to submit my case, with these few remarks, to the public, from the fact that thousands are carried to an untimely grave, in spite of the most scientific practice of the schools—that would, in my opinion, have been, with all certainty, saved by the use of the *electro-magnetic remedies.*

B. S. LAWSON, M. D.

CONSUMPTION.—In 77 deaths which occurred in our city last week, 9 were by consumption. In New York 33 perished by consumption in 179 deaths. We believe the proportion in New England cities is still greater.

According to a statistical paper which was recently read at Manchester, one death by consumption occurred in that town, out of every thirty-four families; in Liverpool 2 deaths out of every forty-nine families; in Birmingham, one death out of every thirty-six; and in London two deaths out of every one hundred and five. In the agricultural districts of England, the proportion of consumptive cases to deaths is four in every twenty-one; and in the factory districts, three in every nineteen. The victims by this disease in every year must form quite an army of martyrs—many, we fear, martyrs to fashion; others to poverty, exposure, occupation, or climate.

It seems to us that when we consider the immense mortality, and the few cases of restoration, little attention, comparatively speaking, is paid to this disease, its causes and cure, by the medical profession generally. Doubtless many have abandoned the possibility of cure, except in the early stages. But when victim is added to victim every hour—when all sexes, ages, conditions of life are swept away by the thousand each year—more than ordinary attention should, in our view, be bestowed upon the subject, not only by physi-

cians individually, but by our medical colleges and universities.—*Philad. Enquirer*, 1842.

Alas! alas! the brains of the professors of these colleges and universities are so crammed with knowledge, there is no room for more.

SEROSIS OF THE UTERUS. TUBERCULA OF THE UTERUS, TERMINATING IN CANCER.

Menorrhagia terminating in Cancer.

Miss P. F.——, of ——, of full habit and light complexion, aged 22 years; called to see her, May 16, 1812. She has menorrhagia, which commenced four months ago. I prescribed the usual remedies for many months, during which time, as before, she had been constantly confined to her bed: but all to no purpose, and it now became necessary to abandon the patient or commence a new treatment.

She had from the first complained much of pain and weakness in the small of her back; which was attended with leucorrhœa. I proposed now to examine her back, and applied pressure on and around the lumbar vertebræ, and this produced violent pain, which, on every repetition of the pressure, darted into the uterus, and they appeared to be the same darting pains we find in cancer of the breast.

I now prescribed the magnetic pills and plaster. The plaster over the small of the back, or lumbar vertebræ, with injections into the uterus of a strong solution of acetate of iron, by means of a catheter and small pointed syringe.

Her symptoms began to improve slowly from this time, and in about three months, a very thick membrane separated from the inside of the uterus, and was discharged from it, rolled up—round—half an inch in diameter, and two inches in length, which was presented to me in a paper, and on unrolling and spreading it out on a stand, it presented two tumors or bunches, of dark colored fungi near the middle or centre of it,—one of which was near the size and shape of a chestnut, and the other of the size of a pea, and flattened on the sides that adhered to the membrane, and at a distance from each other of half an inch.

These fungi were on the outside of the membrane, or that next the uterus, and adhered to and sunk deeply into it; and there arose out of their tops and sides small white or light colored substances of the size and appearance of small threads, and from a line to a fourth of an inch in length.

On examining the other side of this membrane, small holes or chinks were found opposite to these fungi.

In a few weeks after this, her health was restored. She married about a year after, but has had no children.

NOTE.—It is now (1842) 30 years since I treated the above case, and the remedies by which this lady was cured, have fully maintained their reputation to this time; not only in tubercular disease of the uterus but in cases of the same disease affecting other organs.

SEROSIS OF THE KNEE, STOMACH AND LUNGS. TUBERCULA OF THE LEFT KNEE, STOMACH, AND LEFT LUNG.

White Swelling, Dyspepsia and Consumption.

Master Alexander Benedict, of light complexion, aged 15 years, came into my office on crutches, in June, 1837, accompanied by his father. On examining the son, I found he had a white swelling on the left knee, and tuberculated stomach and left lung. The disease commenced in the knee about five years before, and progressed gradually under the treatment of the best physicians and surgeons of this city, until February, 1837, when the disease commenced in the lungs, with cough and expectoration, which still continued, and he was then pale, feeble and emaciated. Prescribed the magnetic remedies. I heard no more from the case until October of the same year, when he called at

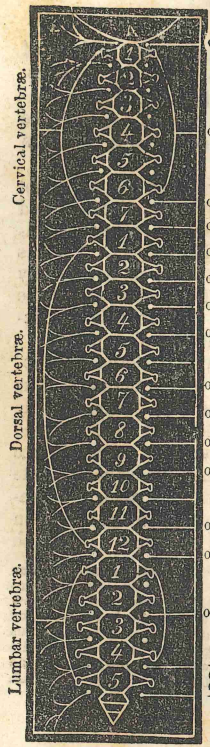
my office with his father in perfect health The white swelling of the knee, with the cough and expectoration, had entirely disappeared, and he had gained so much flesh and strength as to make him appear in as good health as that of any other person, and his health has continued good to this time.

NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1840.

I have read the above description of the case of my son, and will add to it the fact of my having paid the best physicians and surgeons of this city, about a thousand dollars for their attendance on him, and that they had given up the case, and told me that he could not be cured, but must die; when a gentleman (Mr. Baker) advised me to take him to Dr. Sherwood; I did so, and got him cured at last, as stated above, for ten dollars.*

SAMUEL W. BENEDICT,
No. 2 Merchant's Exchange.

* I have had a great number of similar cases which have terminated in the same manner, and in which from fifty to five hundred dollars had been first paid to other physicians and surgeons for their attendance upon them.



SEROSIS

of the head, of the cerebellum, cerebrum, membranes of the brain, throat, eyes, or nose, &c.

of the muscles, tubercular disease of the muscles—rheumatism—white swellings.

of Pleura costalis?

of Lungs and Heart.

of Stomach.

of Duodenum.

of Colon.

of Pancreas?

of Omentum?

of Liver and Spleen.

of Diaphragm?

of Peritoneum?

of Small Intestines.

of Kidneys.

of Uterus, ovaria, prostate gland, vesiculæ seminales, and testis.

of Vagina, &c.

induced him to locate the connections as above described.

No opportunity has, however, occurred to test their correctness by post-mortem examinations, and we would now suggest to physicians who are practising the magnetic symptoms, and using the magnetic machines, the importance of these scientific investigations and of ascertaining, and publishing, as soon as possible, the true connections of these ganglions with the viscera.

Investigation of this subject since the above was first published, has shown the connections of the posterior spinal nerves with the organs, &c., as described in page 154.

THOMASVILLE, GA., *May* 1*st*, 1845.

DR. H. H. SHERWOOD.

Dear Sir—Inasmuch as I recently sent you a summary view of the merits of Swedenborg's Animal Kingdom, as taken from a foreign medical periodical, I now send you, in connection therewith, an extract from the work itself—A. K., vol. ii., page 158—in which the principles of motion appertaining to the human organi-

zation are explicitly stated, and apparently in direct accordance with those which you are now advocating. Should they meet an approval, please insert them in your Dissector, with such comments as you may deem proper.

Respectfully yours, &c.

WM. HUNNEWELL, M. D.

"It is a truth constantly presented to us as the result of all our analytic investigations, that every action of the cerebrum and cerebellum is determined through the fibres; and that the fibres cannot be determined into act, excepting by their beginnings or principles; in short, by the organs that are prefixed to the fibres. The latter must certainly be excited to motion by their principles, and commence and describe their motions in this way. It is absurd to suppose that any action can begin in the middle of a fibre, and not in its first terminus. If, then, it begin in the first organs, it must inevitably begin in the cortical glands; for the fibres commence, and are conceived and produced, in those glands, and the arterial vessels of the cerebrum terminate also in them. Hence, if the principles of motion exist in them, according to all physical and philosophical laws, as mutually confirmed by and confirming each other, those principles must necessarily commence by a kind of *active, living*, or *locomotive* reciprocal force, that is, by a kind of *expansion* and *constriction*, or systole and diastole, such as we observe in a gross form in the lungs and heart; for the same conditions are involved, whether the spirit is to be driven through the fibres, or the blood through the vessels. The blood cannot be driven through its arteries without the reciprocal expansion and constriction of the heart; nor can the spirit be driven through the fibres, which are little canals and vessels analogous to the arteries, only more pure, without the reciprocal expansion and constriction of the cortical glands of the cerebrum, which on this account deserve the appellation of pure corcula, or little hearts. Assuming or granting these points, the necessary consequence is, that every time the cortical and cineriterous substance of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis, contracts or constringes itself, the whole mass

of those parts sinks down, and undergoes systole; but, on the other hand, undergoes diastole, when the same substance, I mean the whole congeries, expands. This is the animation of the cerebrum—using the term cerebrum in its widest acceptation—that corresponds to the respiration of the lungs. We must now proceed a step farther. If the animal or nervous spirit, at the intervals of the constriction of these organic substances—of the little hearts of the cerebrum—is expressed by the cerebrum through the nerves and nervous fibres, of course it is expressed by the cerebellum into its grand sympathetic nerves, the par vagum and the intercostals: and granting this, it follows that these nerves act during the same intervals upon the fibres of the pulmonary plexus, and upon the fibres of the costal nerves; which cannot fail on the instant to act upon their muscles and membranes; nor the latter to act upon the ribs, and this upon the internal structure of the lungs. Hence, it follows that the animations of the cerebrum (using the term here again in its widest sense) must necessarily be coincident with the respiration of the lungs: and the fact is still more plainly declared by the influx of the fibres of the above-mentioned cerebellar nerves, the par vagum, and the intercostal, into all the viscera of the abdomen; and by the motion of those viscera agreeing exactly, and keeping perfect time, with the respiratory motions of the lungs, as proved in detail in our Analysis."—*Animal Kingdom*, vol. ii., pp. 158–9.

Each convolution of the brain or phrenological organ is divided into two equal halves, by a very thin nurilema, on the opposite sides of which the different, or diverging and converging, fibres are attached. Swedenborg, a hundred years ago, called the convolutions of the brain, organs, cortical glands, and corcula, or little hearts. He was also familiar with the fact, that motion is produced by the action of two forces. Wonder how many hundred years it will require to beat this knowledge into the heads of the professors of our medical colleges!—EDIT. DIS.

ADDENDA.

THE DUALITY OF DISEASES, AND THEIR DUODYNAMIC TREATMENT.

The division of diseases into two classes, is founded in nature, as may be seen from the fact, that one class originates in, and is connected with, the serous membranes, tissues, and surfaces; while the other class originates in, and is connected with, the mucous membranes, tissues, and surfaces. The termination of the nerves of sensation in the serous, and of those of motion in the mucous membranes, imparts to these membranes opposite, or negative and positive characters; and they, consequently, impart opposite characters to their diseases. The magnetic or scientific symptoms by which the diseases of these different membranes are distinguished, are opposite, or positive and negative symptoms; and the natural or most successful remedies for these different diseases, are also opposite in character, or positive and negative remedies—the specific remedies for diseases of one class having no curative effects in diseases of the other.

These dual divisions of the membranes, nerves, diseases, symptoms, and remedies, correspond with the known duality of the human frame, and have the indelible marks of truth and nature stamped upon them.

The Selection of Medicines.

A very great difference has long been observed in the susceptibility of different persons to the influence of medicines; and the same difference is now constantly observed in the susceptibility of different persons to the influence of mesmerism, and the magnetic machine: those who are very susceptible to one, being equally so to the other.

The magical effects of these influences upon some persons, gave rise to the practice of mesmerising medicines in Germany, and of magnetising them in this country, and at about the same period (1810).

The powers of medicines are greatly exalted by these processes; and hence the cause of the use of small infinitesimal doses of medicines, as practised by the homœopathists.

The effects of these medicines upon children under ten years, and upon adults who are susceptible to mesmeric or magnetic influence, are very prompt and salutary; but they have little or no effect upon the naturally insusceptible, or upon those who have become so from disease. And as large doses of medicine are as dangerous to those who are very susceptible to these influences, as very small doses are useless to the insusceptible, it is a matter of great importance, in many cases, to ascertain the degree of susceptibility of patients; and this can be ascertained in a moment, by a mesmeriser, or by the action of the magnetic machine.

The Repetition of Doses.

In *acute* diseases, the doses should generally be repeated in from one to four hours, according to the greater or less urgency of the symptoms, and the effects produced by the medicines.

In *chronic* diseases, the doses should be repeated from one to three times a-day only, according to the urgency of the symptoms.

INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS, MEDICINES,

AND THEIR DOSES FOR ADULTS.

In cases of Children, they must be reduced, more or less, according to age: and diluted with, or dissolved in, water.

Acid, N.	Acid, Nitric	Di.	Dose,	3 to 10 drops
Acid, P.	Acid, Phosphoric	"	"	1 " 5 "
Acid, S.	Acid, Sulphuric	"	"	3 " 10 "
Acon.	Aconite Napellus	"	"	3 " 10 "
Ant. P.	Antimony Phosphate	P.	"	3 " 6 gr.
Ant. V.	Antimony Vivum	"	"	3 " 6 "
Arn.	Arnica	Di.	"	3 " 10 dr.
Aur.	Aurum, Gold Chloride	P.	"	$\frac{1}{8}$ " $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Am. C.	Ammonia Carbonate	"	"	1 " 3 "
Am. M.	Ammonia Muriate	"	"	1 " 5 "
Asa.	Assafœtida	Gl.	"	3 " 10 "
Ars.	Arsenic	"	"	3 " 10 "
Bell.	Belladonna	Di.	"	3 " 10 dr.
Bry.	Bryonia	"	"	3 " 10 "
Can.	Cannabis, Indian Hemp.	"	"	3 " 10 "
Cham.	Chamomilla	"	"	3 " 10 "
Colch.	Colchicum, Sem.	"	"	5 " 30 "
China.	Cinchonia	T.	"	5 " 30 "
Canth.	Cantharides	Di.	"	3 " 5 "
Coni. M.	Conium Maculatum	"	"	5 " 10 "
Cast. O.	Castor Oil		"	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 2 oz.
Caus.	Caustic Potash	Gl.	"	3 " 10 "
Cina.	Wormseed	T.	"	1 " 5 dr.
Coch.	Cochineal	"	"	1 " 5 "
Colo.	Colocynth	Di.	"	1 " 5 "
Crot. O.	Croton Oil	"	"	3 " 10 "
Cal. C.	Calcaria Carbonica	P.	"	3 " 10 gr.
Carbo. V.	Carbon, Vegetable	"	"	3 " 10 "
Carbo. A.	Carbon, Animal	"	"	3 " 10 "
Coc. I.	Coculus Indicus	Di.	"	3 " 10 "
Cinna.	Cinnamon	T.	"	3 " 10 dr.
Creos.	Creosote	Di.	"	1 " 3 "
Copa.	Copaiva		"	3 " 10 "
Canad. B.	Canada Bals. Fir		"	1 " 5 "
Cub.	Cubebs	T.	"	1 " 5 "
Cap.	Capsicum (Gargle)	"	"	3 " 10 "
Di.	Dilution.			

Dr.	Drops.			
Epis.	Epispastic (Blister)			
Elat.	Elaterium	Di.	Dose,	1 to 5 dr.
Gold M.	Mag. Comp. Chlo. Pills	"	"	1 " 2
Gl.	Globules.			
Hep.	Hepar. Sulphur	P.	"	1 " 5 gr.
Gr.	Grains.			
Hyos.	Hyosciamus	Di.	"	3 " 5 dr.
Iod.	Iodine	"	"	5 " 10 "
Iod. P.	Iodide Potash	P.	"	1 " 5 gr.
Ipecac.	Ipecacuanha	Di.	"	3 " 10 dr.
Igna.	Ignatia	"	"	3 " 5 "
Iron M.	Iron Muriate	T.	"	3 " 10 "
Jalap.	Jalap, Tinct.	"	"	5 " 30 "
Kino.	Kino, Gum	"	"	5 " 30 "
Lead	Lead Acetate	Gl.	"	5 " 10 "
Lyco.	Lycopodium	T.	"	5 " 10 "
Lob.	Lobelia Inflata	"	"	1 " 2 "
Mag.	Magnetise.			
Merc. S.	Mercuris Solubilis	P.	"	1 " 5 gr.
Mag. M.	Magnetic Machine.			
Mor.	Morphine	Sol.	"	3 " 10 dr.
Musk.	Musk	Gl.	"	3 " 10 "
Mes.	Mesmerism.			
Magne.	Magnesia		"	5 " 30 gr.
Merc. V.	Mercury Vivum		"	3 " 10 "
Mus.	Mustard.			
Nit. P.	Nitrate Potash.			
Nit. S.	Nitrate Silver.			
Nux.	Nux Vomica	Di.	"	1 " 5 dr.
Nut G.	Nut Galls (Gargle)	T.	"	5 " 30 "
P.	Powder.			
Opi.	Opium, Tincture	T.	"	5 " 30 "
Phos. T.	Tinct. of Phosphorus	Di.	"	3 " 10 "
Puls.	Pulsatilla	"	"	5 " 10 "
Qui.	Quinia, Quinine	Sol.	"	5 " 10 "
Rhus.	Rhus. Tox.	T.	"	3 " 5 "
Rhei.	Rhubarb	"	"	5 " 60 "
Sec. C.	Spurred Rye	"	"	5 " 20 "
Stram.	Stramonium	Di.	"	1 " 5 "
Sil.	Silicia, Silex	T.	"	3 " 10 "
Sang. C.	Blood-Root	"	"	3 " 10 "
Sal. T.	Salts Tartar	Gl.	"	5 " 10 "

Scil.....	Scillæ Squills	T.	Dose,	1 to 10 dr.
Sep.....	Sepia	Gl.	"	5··10 "
Sol.	Solution.			
Sul.....	Sulphur.....		"	1··10 gr.
Sul. T....	Tinct. Sulphur		"	3··10 dr.
T.	Tincture.			
Tart.....	Emetic Tartar	P.	"	1·· 5 gr.
Tin.	Tin, Muriate.....	„	"	½·· ½ "
Tart. O...	Emetic Tartar Ointment.			
Ver..	Veratrum	Gl.	"	3··10 dr.
Zinc.....	Zinc, Suiphate.			

MEDICINES IN ACUTE SEROSIS.

SYMPTOMS—*Acute pain produced by pressure upon the ganglions of the spinal nerves.*

DIET VERY LOW.

1. Aconite. Colds, fever, colds, sore throat, hemorrhage.
2. Antimony phosphate. Fever.
3. Arnica. Shocks, bruises, sprains.
4. Belladonna. Pain, spasms, eruptive fevers.
5. Cannabis. Indian Hemp. Pain, spasms.
6. Chamomilla. Pains worse at night.
7. Colchicum. Acute pain, spasms.
8. China. Pains, intermittents, debility.
9. Emetic Tartar. Pain in chest or stomach.
10. Hyosciamus. Spasmodic cough, dizziness.
11. Mercurius Sol. Spasmodic pains worse at night.
12. Magnetic Machine. Acute pains, spasms.
13. Morphine. Irritation, cough at night, diarrhœa.
14. Musk. Fainting, convulsions.
15. Nux. V. Colds, torpidity, paralysis.
16. Opium. Irritation, intermittents, diarrhœa, dysentery.
17. Pulsatilla. Pain worse at night, palpitations.
18. Quinia. Pains intermittent.
19. Rhus Tox. Pain worse at night, eruptions.
20. Secale Corn. Spasms, hemorrhage, parturition.
21. Stramonium. Spasms, dilated pupils.
22. Colocynth. Spasmodic and aching pains.
23. Mustard-Plaster. Acute pain, spasms.
24. Epispastic-Blister. Acute pains, spasms.
25. Tinct. Phos. Acute pains, spasms.

Acute Serosis.

SYMPTOMS—*Acute pain produced by pressure upon the ganglions of the spinal nerves. Acute diseases of the serous membranes, tissues, and surfaces. Acute inflammations—rapid in their progress.*

DIET VERY LOW.

25. Brain. Mag. m. phos. t. acon. colch. hyos. bell. gold m
26. Eyes. Mag. m. acon. colch. bell. nux. hyos. merc. s.
27. Ears. Mag. m. acon. colch. puls. cham. bell. opi.
28. Nose. Mag. m. acon. nux. puls. rhus. bell.
29. Teeth. Mag. m. acon. puls. cham. colch. mus.
30. Tongue. Mag. m. acon. bell. can. merc. s. ars.
31. Throat. Mag. m. acon. bell. must. nut. galls.
32. Larynx. Mag. m. acon. tart. scil. hyos. bell. mus.
33. Lungs. Mag. m. phos. t. acon. colch. tart. hyos. mus.
34. Heart. Mag. m. phos. t. colch. puls. bell. mus.
35. Pleura. Mag. m. colch. acon. hyos. mus.
36. Stomach. Mag. m. colch, tart. o. colo. acon. nux. gold m. Duodenum. Ditto.
37. Intestines. Mag. m. acon. tart. o. colch. bell. gold m.
38. Cæcum. Mag. m. acon. tart. o. ant. p. gold m. iod. p.
39. Anus. Mag. m. merc. s. colch. sec. c. mor. gold m.
40. Liver. Mag. m. colch. nux. puls. bell. gold m.
41. Spleen. Mag. m. acon. colch. puls. an. c. bell.
42. Skin. Mag. m. bell. rhus. sul.
43. Kidneys. Mag. m. colch. sec. c. can. bell.
44. Bladder. Mag. m. colch. hyos. sec. c. cann. bell.
45. Uterus. Mag. m. colch. opi. sec. c. merc. s. phos. t.
46. Vagina. Mag. m. acon. merc. s. bell. can. gold m.
47. Muscles. Mag. m. acon. colch. bell. nux. opi. phos. t.
48. Joints. Mag. m. colch. nux. bell. gold m. phos. t.
49. Limbs. Mag. m. colch. nux. bell. gold m. phos. t. 72
50. Breasts. Mag. m. colch. nux. bell. gold m. phos. t 72

Globules are the most convenient for use, and one is about equal to one drop of a dilution.

MEDICINES IN CHRONIC SEROSIS.

SYMPTOMS—*Tenderness more or less severe, produced by pressure upon the ganglions of the spinal nerves—disease slow in its progress.*

DIET VERY FULL.

51. Acid Nitric. Tubercular and scaly eruptions, night sweats.
52. " Phosphoric. Pain in bones, cold sensations.
53. " Sulphuric. Chapped and scaly diseases.
54. Arsenic. Intermittents, dropsies, epilepsy, eruptions.
55. Aurum, Gold chloride. Aching pains in bones and muscles.
56. Cannabis. Pain, retention of urine, dropsies.
57. Cantharides. Spasms in bladder.
58. China. Pains intermittent, debility.
59. Conium. m. Carcinomia, cancer.
60. Cuprum, Copper. Emetic.
61. Gold, m. Pills. Tubercula.
62. Iodine. Tubercula.
63. Iodide Potash. Tubercula.
64. Magnetic Machine. Tubercula.
65. Magnetised Rings. Tubercula.
66. Mesmerism. Tubercula.
67. Silicia, Silex. Tubercula.
68. Silver, Nitrate. Escarotic-gargle.
69. Sang. Canad., Blood Root. Tubercula of lungs.
70. Spongia Tosta. Tubercula.
71. Tin, Muriate. Tubercula.
72. Bitumen Plaster, mag. Tubercula.
73. ℞. Rum 2 oz., Honey ½ oz., mix. p. 157.
74 Tinct. Sulphur. Psora, Itch.

Chronic Serosis.

SYMPTOMS—*Aching pains intermittent. Tenderness more or less severe produced by pressure on the ganglions of the spinal nerves. Chronic disease of the serous membranes, tissues, and surfaces.*

DIET VERY FULL.

75. Brain. Gold, m. iod. p. tin. sil. ars. mag. m.
76. Eyes. Gold, m. iod. ars. rings m. mag. m.
77. Ears. Gold, m. merc. v. aur. mag. m.
78. Nose. Gold, m. iod. ars. merc. v. mag. m.
79. Tongue. Gold, m. ars. tin. mag. m.
80. Throat. Gold, m. tin. ars. iod. p. mag. m.
81. Larynx. Gold, m. tin. iod. p. sil. sang. c. mag. m.
82. Lungs. Gold, m. tin. iod. p. sil. sang. c. mag. m.
83. Heart. Gold, m. colch. nux. tin. puls. mag. m.
84. Pleura. Gold, m. iod. p. ars. mag. m.
85. Stomach. Gold, m. tin. sil. ars. mag. m.
86. Intestines. Gold, m. tin. sil. ars. iod. p. mag. m.
87. Cæcum. Gold, m. tin. sil. iod. p. mag. m.
88. Rectum. Gold, m. tin. iod. p. bell. merc. v. mag. m.
89. Liver. Gold, m. tin. iod. p. sil. mag. m.
90. Spleen. Gold, m. tin. iod. p. sil. mag. m.
91. Pancreas. Gold, m. tin. spon. ars. mag. m.
92. Kidneys. Gold, m. tin. bell. nit. p. sil. mag. m.
93. Bladder. Gold, m. tin. ars. bell. can. mag. m.
94. Uterus. Gold, m. tin. sil. colch. bell. hyos. mag. m.
95. Vagina. Gold, m. tin. sil. colch. bell. hyos. mag. m.
96. Anus. Gold, m. tin. iod. p. colch. bell. nit. p. mag. m.
97. Muscles. Gold, m. iod. p. colch. bell. nit. p. mag. m.
98. Joints. Gold, m. iod. p. tin. sil. colch. bell. mag. m.
99. Limbs. Gold, m. iod. p. tin. sil. bell. colch. mag. m.
100. Skin. Gold, m. iod. p. bell. ars. acid, s. mag. m.

MEDICINES IN ACUTE MUCOSIS.

SYMPTOMS—*Aching sensations. No pain produced by pressure on the ganglions of the spinal nerves. Acute disease of the mucous membranes, tissues, and surfaces. Acute inflammations: rapid in their progress.*

DIET VERY LOW.

101. Ammonia Carb. Fever, giddy head-ache, catarrh.
102. Ammonia Muriate. Fever, cough, expectoration.
103. Aloes. Costiveness.
104. Antimony Viv. Fever, nausea, vomiting.
105. Bryonia. Aching pains, constipation.
106. Castor Oil. Purgative.
107. Caustic Potash. Catarrh, hoarseness, expectoration.
108. China. Intermittents, debility.
109. Cina. Fever, cough, nausea, worms.
110. Cochineal. Spasmodic cough.
111. Colocynth. Aching, spasms, colic.
112. Croton Oil. Cathartic, dropsies.
113. Elaterium. Cathartic, dropsies.
114. Gum Ammoniac (Oxymel). Suffocating cough, expectoration.
115. Jalap. Cathartic.
116. Ipecacuanha. Nausea, retching, diarrhœa.
117. Magnesia. Constipation, acidity.
118. Mag. Machine. Fevers, aching, griping, spasms.
119.
120. Merc. Viv. Fever, dysentery, diarrhœa.
121. Nitrate Potash. Aching in muscles.
122. Opium.
123. Rheum. Constipation, diarrhœa.
124. Scammony. Cathartic.
125. Salts Tartar. Hoarseness, cough, leucorrhœa, acidity.
126. Scillæ, Squills. Suffocating cough.
127. Camphor.
128. Pearl-ash.
129

Acute Mucosis.

SYMPTOMS—*Aching sensations—acute. No pain produced by pressure on the ganglions of the spinal nerves. Acute diseases of the mucous membranes, tissues, and surfaces. Acute inflammations.*

DIET VERY LOW.

130. Brain. Mag. m. am. sal. t. caus. nux. qui.
131. Eyes. Mag. m. caus. bry. merc. v. qui.
132. Ears. Mag. m. bry. caus. nux.
133. Nose. Mag. m. caus. nux. merc. v. ars.
134. Mouth. Mag. m. caus. ars.
135. Throat. Mag. m. am. m. caus. merc. v.
136. Larynx. Mag. m. am. m. sal. t. coch.
137. Lungs. Mag. m. gum am. (oxy.), am. m. caus.
138. Heart. Mag. m. nit. p. nux. bry.
139. Stomach. Mag. m. ipecac. colo. caus. nux. qui. ars.
140. Intestines. Mag. m. colo. nux. merc. s. opi. qui. ars.
141. Anus. Mag. m. merc. v. nux. opi. china. ars.
142. Liver. Mag. m. ant. v. caus. merc. v. qui.
143. Kidneys. Mag. m. nit. p. bry. ars. qui.
144. Bladder. Mag. m. ant. v. ars. can. qui.
145. Uterus. Mag. m. ipecac. sal. t. coch. qui.
146. Vagina. Mag. m. sal. t. coch. merc. v. qui.
147. Muscles. Mag. m. nit. p. rhus. nux. qui.
148. Urethra. Mag. m. nux. cub. can. merc. s.

MEDICINES IN CHRONIC MUCOSIS.

SYMPTOMS—*Aching sensations, intermittent. No pain produced by pressure on the ganglions of the spinal nerves. Chronic disease of the mucous membranes, tissues, and surfaces. Chronic inflammations.*

DIET VERY FULL.

149. Assafœtida. Fainting, dizziness, hysteria.
150. Calcaria Carbonica. Aching sensations.
151. Carbon, Vegetable. Constipation.
152. " Animal. Aching sensations.
153. Coculus Ind. Dizziness, paralysis, constipation.
154. Catechu. Diarrhœa, leucorrhœa.
155. Cinnamon. Hemorrhage, mucorrhœa.
156. Creosote. Hemorrhage.
157. Copaiva. Cough, expectoration.
158. Canada Bal. Fir. Cough, expectoration.
159. Cubebs. Cough, expectoration, gonorrhœa.
160.
161. Kino. Hemorrhage.
162. Hepur. Sulphur. Aching sensations.
163. Ignatia. Hysteria.
164. Iron, Muriate. Aching sensations, debility.
165. Lead, Acetate. Hemorrhage, constipation.
166. Lycopodium. Aching sensations.
167. Lobelia Inflata. Nausea, constipation.
168. Mag. Machine. Aching sensations.
169.
170. Phosphorus. Aching in bones.
171. Sepia. Aching in muscles, debility.
172. Sulphur. Aching sensations, eruptions.
173. Tartarum. Constipation, dropsy.
174. Zinc, Sulphate. Emetic.

Chronic Mucosis.

SYMPTOMS—*Aching sensations, intermittent. Chronic disease of the mucous membranes, tissues, and surfaces. Chronic inflammations.*

DIET VERY FULL.

175. Brain. Cal. c. asa. coc. i. igna. mag. m.
176. Eyes. Cal. c. hep. s. lead, a. zinc, s. mag. m.
177. Ears. Cal. c. hep. s. nux. iron, m. mag. m.
178. Nose. Cal. c. hep. s. nux. calc. mag. m.
179. Tongue. Cal. c. cinna. iron, m. mag. m.
180. Throat. Cal. c. cinna. iron, m. mag. m.
181. Larynx. Cal. c. copa. cub. hyos. colch. mag. m.
182. Lungs. Cal. c. copa. cub. hyos. colch. mag. m.
183. Heart. Cal. c. coc. i. igna. iron, m. mag. m.
184. Stomach. Cal. c. magne. hep. s. iron, m. nux. mag. m.
185. Intestines. Cal. c. magne. cate. iron, m. mag. m.
186. Anus. Cal. c. magne. cate. iron, m. mag. m.
187. Liver. Cal. c. magne. iron, m. colch. mag. m.
188. Kidneys. Cal. c. cub. hyos. colch. iron, m. mag. m
189. Bladder. Copa. cub. hyos. colch. iron, m. mag. m.
190. Uterus. Copa. cub. hyos. colch. iron, m. mag. m.
191. Vagina. Copa. cub. hyos. colch. iron, m. mag. m.
192. Muscles. Nit. p. hep. s. coc. i. asa. mag. m.

ADDENDA.

193. Spigelia, Pink Root. Worms.
194. Capsicum, Red Pepper.
195. Yeast Poultice.
196. Mustard, Emetic—quick and safe.
197. Nut Galls, Gargle.
198. Emetic Tartar, Ointment.

ON THE USE OF MEDICINE.

THE introduction of the Magnetic Machine forms a new era in the practice of medicine. The lancet, calomel, and blue pill—the universal panaceas of the profession, which entail diseases on millions of the human race every year—may now be laid aside, with perfect safety to patients, and abiding benefit to their posterity. The action of the magnetic machine, colchicum, aconite, and mercurius solubilis, answer all the purposes for which the lancet, calomel, and blue pill have been used, and in the most prompt and satisfactory manner. These are the reasons why we have not recommended the use of these remedies in the foregoing pages.

Colchicum removes acute pain in the most violent inflammations in a more prompt and satisfactory manner than the lancet; and many distinguished physicians have, consequently, long believed that the profession might safely dispense with its use. The influence of the magnetic machine has since been brought to the aid of the colchicum; and there is now no doubt of the great superiority of their combined influence over the lancet, in reducing inflammations—one or two doses of the tincture of sem. colchicum being generally sufficient in these cases.

The use of this remedy, like every other in acute disease, should be discontinued when its specific effect, or the effect for which it was given, has been obtained, and another remedy substituted in its place, if the symptoms in the course of the disease make it necessary to do so. So if we find we have not selected the right remedy, it should be discontinued, and another substituted in its place; and we have, consequently, arranged the remedies for the different diseases of the organs, as seen in pages 163, 165, 167, and 169, commencing generally with the most potent or important remedy first, and the next, second, &c.

The action of the magnetic machine should be combined with the use of either or of all the different articles of medicine, as the case may require.

Persons who attempt to treat diseases, or administer medicines, must also be supposed to know the importance of diluting the doses with water—of warming their patients in the cold stage of fever, and of cooling them in the hot stage—of the application of steam, if necessary, in the first, and of ablutions of cold water in the last—of the internal use of cold or ice water—and of the necessity of keeping the bowels regular.

In the treatment of fevers, it should never be forgotten that intermittent fever, or ague, is the likeness or type of other fevers; that remittent, or bilious fevers, differ very little from intermittents; and that, consequently, the treatment of the former should vary but little from that of the latter. As nearly all of those, however, who are said to die of bilious fever, actually die of chronic diarrhœa, or chronic dysentery, from ulceration of the intestines, *no time should be lost* in commencing the use of the remedies for *chronic serosis*, if such patients do not begin to gain strength *immediately* after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided; as the adoption of this course will save *nearly every case* which would otherwise be lost.

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The Magnetic Machine in intermittent Fevers.

We have already described the prompt and efficient action of this machine in subduing the most violent paroxysms of fever, but were not, at that time, aware of its equal efficiency in the cold stage of intermittent fevers. We can now, on the authority of a number of physicians, as well as private individuals, confidently recommend its use in this case, as the cold chills are mitigated immediately, and cease altogether, in a few minutes after the commencement of the action of the magnetic machine. We are, moreover, assured that the chills, and consequently the fever, very rarely return, this circumstance, therefore, is well worthy of the attention of physicians in the Western and Southern States, and indeed wherever this disease is prevalent.

RECAPITULATION.

In arranging the remedies for acute serosis of the organs and limbs (page 163), the magnetic machine has been placed in the first rank, because it reduces acute pain in disease of the serous membranes in a more prompt manner than any other; and colchicum and aconite are placed next in order, not only because these medicines stand next in importance, but because they should generally be used at the same time with the instrument.

The machine has also been placed in the first rank in the treatment of acute mucosis, and other remedies in the order of their importance, which should be used at the same time, or follow the action of the instrument.

In arranging the remedies for chronic serosis, the magnetic remedies, or magnetized gold pill—compound chloride of gold—have been placed in the first rank, because they are the specific and homœopathic remedy for the disease, with or without the machine, no matter what part of the system is affected by it. They, moreover, neutralize or destroy tubercular or scrofulous taint, hereditary or acquired.

Besides the ordinary cases of confirmed chronic tubercula, this remedy should be used in the last stage of many acute diseases—as in cases of bilious and infantile fever, cholera infantum, &c.—when the acute symptoms have subsided, and the disease has become chronic. If, however, this specific remedy is not at hand, or cannot be obtained, the common remedies for

chronic tubercula should be prescribed, as iodine, the iodide of potash, muriate of gold, of tin, mercury, silecia, &c. Little or no dependence, however, can be placed upon these common remedies, or in the common manner of distinguishing the diseases in which they are used, as will be seen from the following extract from M. Lugol's lectures on tuberculous diseases, or scrofula—Paris, 1841.

"Tubercles may exist in parenchymatous organs, may even partly annihilate them, without their existence being revealed by any external symptoms.* Our want of success in the use of the ordinary means of diagnosticating tubercles, proves that those means are inadequate, that we follow an erroneous course in our investigations, and that we must resort to new modes if we wish to be successful. The numerous checks and repeated deceptions to which physicians are daily exposed in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculous diseases, do they not prove that it is necessary to leave the beaten track of inquiry, and pursue some other which is less fallible?"

Besides, every physician of learning and experience knows that no dependence can be placed on the old astrological symptoms, by which they have been taught to distinguish tubercular disease, or on the common imbecile remedies for it.

* H. Lebert, M. D., as well as M. Lugol, has recently shown, by microscopical observations in post mortem examinations, that tubercular disease pervades the organs and limbs, and every other part of the system, as shown by the magnetic symptoms. See Muller's Archives, Nos. 2 and 3, 1844. These confirmations, with that of the magnetic machine, of the correctness and importance of the use of magnetic remedies in this class of diseases, gives our magnetic practice a most extraordinary triumph over the old astrological practice of the schools.

We many years since discovered with the magnetic symptoms (by which tubercular disease is distinguished in little children with the same certainty as in adults), a direct connection between the posterior spinal nerves and the ganglionic or sympathetic system of nerves connected with the organs, which connection has been constantly denied by the advocates of the ridiculous notion of referring tubercular disease of the organs to "spinal disease"—"spinal irritation"—"nervous affections of the spine"—"spinal neuralgia," &c., with all their horribly torturing appliances. We also traced this connection with CLAIRVOYANTS, and Volkmann and Bidder have now traced it with the microscope; and as this connection is now confirmed by foreign authority, it will be taught in our medical colleges, in connection with the magnetic symptoms, as soon as the conceited professors of these schools can be replaced by men who have talents and industry to keep pace with the improvements in our profession. The quackery which these professors have practised and disseminated in their lectures, and the amount of suffering they have inflicted upon their patients, while they were literally groaning under the weight of their KNOWLEDGE OF "SPINAL DISEASE"—"SPINAL IRRITATION"—"NERVOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE SPINE"—"SPINAL NEURALGIA," &c., which it is now seen were never favored with a real existence, is absolutely appalling; yet they have the vanity to establish rules of practice, and the barefaced effrontery to denounce every physician who varies from them.

In chronic tubercula, the fluids which nourish and support the solids of the system, are changed from a healthy to an unhealthy and unnatural state.

The *secretions* which are conveyed to the heart are thicker, and the blood is at first thicker, and has always a darker color than natural.

The *excretions* from the stomach, pancreas, liver, intestines, kidneys, and skin, become more or less unhealthy, when generally constipation first, and then diarrhœa, sometimes supervenes.

On commencing the use of the magnetic or magnetized gold pills, the secretions become thinner, and the color of the blood becomes more florid, imparting, in from one to three weeks, a more florid and natural color to the skin. In from one to three weeks, the motions of the bowels generally become regular, and in the meantime they should be kept so with the daily use of small doses of medicine, or as long as they are required. The only effects observed from the use of these pills, are the gradual disappearance of the disease, and improvement in the general health.

Tubercular disease is propagated from one part of the system to another, is slow in its progress, and necessarily so in its cure; yet children under ten years, and adults who are very susceptible to mesmeric or magnetic influence, recover their health very fast under the use of these pills. The time required to cure any given case depends, therefore, not only on the susceptibility to this influence, but upon the stage of the disease, and the progress it has made. One box of the pills, which will last a patient from three to four months, is generally sufficient for a case in the first stage of the disease, and it is sometimes all that is required in cases in the last stage; but these last, and especially of those who are insusceptible to magnetic influence, generally require two

or three boxes, and there are a few cases that require four or five boxes, before the health is entirely re-established.

In cases of disease of the organs in the *last* stage, with *great* tenderness along the spine, and in cases of distortions of the spine, backwards or forwards, and in white swellings of the joints, a *magnetic* plaster is applied along the spine, and also over the white swellings.

We have used these remedies 35 years, with a success that justly entitles them to the character of a specific, as they have cured every case in the first stage of the disease, including tubercular consumption, and a great majority of cases in the last stage.

The specific character of these remedies is now well known to a great number of physicians in the Union, many of whom are now using them in their practice, while others continue to use, by authority, the long-acknowledged futile remedies of the schools, and consequently entail upon confiding families an enormous amount of suffering and bereavement.

If a person has tubercular disease requiring these remedies, more or less tenderness will be felt on applying pressure with the thumb on the ganglions of the spinal nerves in the intervertebral spaces along each side of the spine. Any person of common sense can determine this fact. It is no matter whether there are one or more places where tenderness is found, or one or more organs or limbs are diseased, or which organs or limbs are diseased, as the curative process proceeds, under the use of these remedies, in one and all of the organs and limbs at the same time.

The ganglions of the middle portions of the neck are

connected with the muscles of the limbs and body, and the others with the organs, &c.

Physicians who are not well acquainted with these *magnetic* symptoms, are necessarily entirely ignorant of the proper remedies for them, and consequently should never be allowed to interfere in the treatment.*

Tubercular disease is entailed on a great many families by the frequent changes of temperature, and by the abuse of mercury, the taint or seeds of which is uniformly destroyed by the use of these pills, in a safe and satisfactory manner.

In arranging the remedies for chronic mucosis, as well as for chronic serosis, the magnetic machine has been placed in the last rank, not on account of its less importance, but for the purpose of presenting a reversed order of this remedy in chronic diseases.

The effects of this machine in chronic as well as in acute diseases, often elicits the strongest commendations. The following is one of the last:—

"*Albany, May 19th*, 1845.

"H. H. SHERWOOD, M. D.

"Sir—The Vibratory Machine I purchased of you in March last, has far surpassed my expectations in the benefit derived from its use on my emaciated and weak limb; the muscles of which have again assumed a natural and healthy character, while the whole limb is gradually growing to its former size. It affords me pleasure to inform you, that since the application of the machine, according to your directions, there has not

* Incipient consumption is frequently detected by these symptoms, even before the cough commences, when no time should be lost in commencing the use of these remedies.

been the slightest symptom of swelling (or puffiness) of the knee-joint; and when the limb has become weary, from over-exertion, the application of the machine at night has restored its vigor, and aided in a good night's rest.

"Receive my thanks, dear sir, for the April No. of your Journal. Enclosed is $1, which I believe is the subscription price for one year. Please forward it to my direction.

"Most truly, yours,

"A. M. SLINGERLAND."

WAKEFULNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS.— A gentleman of this city who had not been able to sleep for more than six months, slept well the first night after we had magnetized him with the magnetic machine, every other remedy having failed to produce sleep. The instrument has had the same effect in a variety of other cases of sleeplessness.

Galvanic Rings. — A knowledge of the remedial effects of magnetized rings, in persons who are very susceptible to magnetic or mesmeric influence, has excited the cupidity of adventurers, who are inundating the country with "Galvanic Rings"—so called, under the patronage of the professors of medical colleges.

These rings are made of zinc and copper, and zinc and copper gilded, plated, or silvered. Such rings cannot, however, be galvanized or magnetized, so as to retain or maintain polarity; and are, consequently, of no value as remedial agents.

Hahnemann's Directions for Magnetising Medicines.

"If *two* drops of a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and the recent juice of any medicinal plant be diluted with *ninety-eight* drops of alcohol in a vial containing *one hundred and thirty* drops, and the whole *twice* shaken together, the medicine becomes exalted in energy to the *first* development of power, or, as it may be denominated, the *first* potence. The process is to be continued through *twenty-nine* additional vials, each of equal capacity with the first, and each containing *ninety-nine* drops of spirits of wine; so that every successive vial after the *first*, being furnished with *one* drop from the vial of dilution immediately preceding (which had just been *twice shaken*), is, in its *turn* to be *shaken twice*, remembering to *number* the dilution of *each* vial upon the cork as the operation proceeds. The manipulations are to be conducted thus through all the vials, from the first up to the *thirtieth* or *decillionth* development of power, which is the one in most general use.

"All other medicinal substances, excepting sulphur, which, of later years, has been employed only in the highly diluted tincture (X), such, for example, as the metals, either pure, or oxydized, or in the form of sulphurets, and other minerals, petroleum, phosphorus, the parts or juices of plants, obtainable only in their dry or inspisated state, animal substances, neutral salts, &c.,—one and all were, in the first place, exalted in energy by attenuation in the form of a powder, by means of *three hours* trituration in a mortar, to the *millionth* degree. Of this *one* grain was then dissolved and brought through twenty-seven vials, by a process similar to that employed in the case of the vegetable juices, up to the *thirtieth* development of power."—*Organon*, p. 200.

When I make use of the word *intimately*, I mean to say, that by *shaking* a drop of liquid medicine with ninety-nine drops of alcohol *once*—that is to say, by taking the vial in the hand which contains the whole, and imparting to it a *rapid motion*, by a *single* powerful

stroke of the arm *descending*,* I shall then obtain an exact mixture of them; but that two, three, or ten such movements would render the mixture much closer—that is to say, they would develope the medicinal virtues still further, making them, as it were, more potent, and *their action on the nerves* much more penetrating. In proceeding, therefore, to the dilution of medicinal substances, it is *wrong* to give the twenty or thirty successive attenuating glasses *more than two shakes*, where it is merely intended to develope the power of the medicine in a moderate degree. It would also be well in the attenuation of powders, not to rub them down too much in the mortar; thus, for example, when it is requisite to mix *one* grain of a medicinal substance in its entire state with *ninety-nine* grains of sugar of milk, it ought to be rubbed down with *force* during *one hour only*, and the same space of time should not be exceeded in the subsequent triturations, in order that the power of the medicine may not be carried to too great an extent."—*Organon*, p. 207.

"The smallest homœpathic dose, when properly applied, effects wonders. It not unfrequently occurs, that patients are overwhelmed, by incompetent homœpathists, with a rapid succession of remedies, which, though well selected and of the highest potence, yet produce such a state of excessive irritability, that the life of the patient is placed in jeopardy, and another dose, however mild, may prove fatal. Under such circumstances, *the hand of the mesmeriser gently sliding down*, and frequently *touching the part affected*, produces an *uniform* distribution of the *vital power* through the system, and *rest*, *sleep* and *health* are restored."—*Organon*, p. 211.

Latterly, Hahnemann, and homœpathists generally, have used much larger quantities of medicine in their first attenuations, as will be seen from the following extract from Jahr's Pharmacopœia.

"Of the Preparation of the Attenuations.

"We have already said, on many occasions, that the

* We see clairvoyants in the somniscient state, magnetize water by the passes descending.

homœpathic attenuations are obtained, in general, in such a way, that the first contains one grain (5 centigrammes), or one drop of the medicine to attenuate, mingled with 100 grains (5 grammes) of sugar of milk, or 100 drops of alcohol; and that after sufficient triturations and successions, the second is obtained in manipulating, in the same manner, the 100th part of the 1st with 100 new parts of vehicle; the 3d, in submitting to the same process the 100th part of the second; and so on to the 20th. This way of making the attenuations, in the proportion of 1 to 100, is that of Hahnemann, and which is always understood, when we indicate an attenuation by its number. Latterly, however, it has been found more suitable to make the mixtures only in the proportion of 10 to 100, so that instead of mingling but *one* grain or *one* drop with 100 parts of vehicle, we mingle each time 10. This process has the advantage of giving more certitude, that in each preparation the molecules of the medicine are well mingled with those of the vehicle, though, on the other hand, it permits less extension. But as we can easily repair this inconvenience, in preparing each time two attenuations, in the proportion of 10 to 100, instead of 1 to 100, we recommend this process to all the homœpathic physicians and pharmaceutists; in cautioning, however, these last, that every time that they shall make use of any other proportion than that of 1 to 100, they shall take care to indicate it on the label of the preparations, in order that we may know in what proportion the number, which each attenuation bears, is made.

"The attenuations obtained in the proportion of 10 to 100, are much more sure than those of 1 to 100."

Jahr also directs the attenuations to be strongly shaken from 100 to 200 times, instead of *twice*, as formerly practised by Hahnemann.—See page 90 to 94, also page 126.

SIGNS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

℔—*libra*, a pound.
℥—*uncia*, an ounce.
ʒ—*drachma*, a drachm.
℈—*scrupulum*, a scruple.
gr—*granum*, a grain.
M—*minimum*, 60th part of a fluid drachm.
℞—stands for Recipe.
ā, āā or *ana*—of each alike.
Coch—*cochleare*, a spoonful.
P. Æ.—equal quantities.
ss.—half of any thing.
iss.—one and a half of anything.
q. s.—a sufficient quantity.
q. pl.—as much as you please.
O.—*octarius*, a pint.
j.—one of anything.
ij.—two of anything.
iij.—three of anything.
iv.—four of anything.
x.—ten of anything.
xij.—twelve of anything.
f., prefixed to dr. or oz.—fluid ounce.
gtt.—*gutta*, a drop.
℥iv.—equal to a cup-ful.
℥iss to ℥ij.—a wineglass-ful
f. ℥ss.—a table-spoonful.
f. ʒiij.—a dessert-spoonful.
f. ʒj.—a tea-spoonful.
Pugillas—as much as can be held between the thumb and finger.

MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS—Cough and expectoration, but no pain produced by pressure on the intervertebral spaces between the last cervical (7th) and first dorsal vertebræ.

℞. Hard Bal. Copa. and Cubebs, ʒ iiiss. Ext. Hyos. ʒ ss. Make 100 pills. Dose, 1 pill three times a-day —after eating.—*Specific.*

COUGH—*Troublesome at night.*— ℞. Solu. Morphine, ʒ j. Syr. Bal. Tolu. 2 oz. Mix. Dose, a tea-spoonful, at night on going to bed.

HAWKING—*with expectoration.*—Tubercular disease of the throat.

℞. Mag. gold pills, and mag. machine.—*Specific.*

HOOPING-COUGH.—℞. Cochineal pulv. 10 grs. Salts Tartar 30 grs. Sugar 1 oz. Hot water, half a pint. Mix. Dose, a tea-spoonful three times a-day.— *Specific.*

PURPURA HEMORRHAGICA.—Purple spots in the skin, and bleeding from the gums, &c.

℞. Creosote, half a minim (drop). Alcohol, a sufficient quantity to suspend it in an ounce and a half of mucilage. To be taken every six hours.

In cases where the gums are bleeding, the following may be used frequently as a gargle:

℞. Creosote, 30 drops. Alcohol, a sufficient quantity to unite it with twelve ounces of water.

ULCERATED EARS.—℞. Jamaica Spirits, a wine-glass-ful. Honey, a tea-spoonful. Mix, and introduce a little into the ulcerated ear morning and evening, with a feather.—*Dr. Van Buren.—Specific.*

ASTHMA.—℞. Magnetic machine, and Hyos. Magnetize as directed in Bronchitis.—*Specific.*

BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS.—℞. Tinct. Arnica, 10 dr. Warm water, a table-spoonful. Mix, and wet the bruise, burn, or scald, with the solution.

RHEUMATISM—*Cold sensations, cold streaks.*—℞. Tinct. Phos. 1 drop, in a wine-glass of water. The nitrate of potash (saltpetre) is, in many cases of this disease, far superior to the hydriodate or iodide of potash.—See prescriptions for rheumatism, page 110.

Colchicum.—The alcoholic tincture of *sem.* colchicum is the article to which we have referred, and which should be preferred, as discordant results are the consequence of the use of other preparations of this medicine.

Antimony, Phosphate. Pulvis Antimonialis (James' Powder).—This medicine is magnetized as it comes from the shops, as is also Dover's Powder; and the power and value of both are greatly increased by triturating them an hour in a ground-glass mortar.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—℞. Salts Tartar, Pearl-ash, or Salæratus, 1 tea-spoonful. Water, 1 pint. Dose, a large table-spoonful. Opium, 1 grain, or 30 drops of the tincture, for an adult. The alkaline solution and the opium to be taken *every* time the patient *vomits*, and *every* time he has a *motion* of the bowels.—*Specific.*

In CHOLERA INFANTUM, or the Cholera of Infants, there is nothing to be compared to these alkalies and tincture of opium, which should be given in doses proportioned to the age and condition of these patients.* These remedies are also among the most important in ASIATIC CHOLERA.

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* Among the Homœopathic remedies for this disease, causticum and opium are the best, and correspond with these; and are very useful in the diarrhœas and dysenteries, or summer complaints of little children. See pages 86, 87.

RETCHING AND VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.—℞. Mesmerize a small bag of peppermint; place it over the stomach, and fasten it there with a string around the body.—*Clairvoyant.*

HOOPING-COUGH.—℞. Causticum, 3 to 5 globules, with 1 to 3 globules of cochineal, given from one to three times a-day, in a wine-glass of water.—*Homœopathic.*

Magnetized Gold Pill.—A magnetized chemical compound of gold, iodine, and chlorine; an intricate and difficult preparation, and of specific and extraordinary power.

STERILITY is one of the consequences of chronic serosis, or tubercular disease of the uterus, for which the magnetized gold pill is the specific, as is well known to many physicians.

TEMPERAMENT.—Magnetizing, like mesmerizing, produces a change of temperament. Persons who were very insusceptible to mesmeric influence, have become very susceptible to it, from the use of the magnetic machine.

COUGH IN CONSUMPTION, OR IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. ℞. Tar (hard wood the best) one table-spoonful, Jamaica spirits half a pint, honey half a pound Mix and shake well, or one hundred times. Dose: a tea-spoonful once, twice, or three times a day.—*Clairvoyant.*

NAUSEA, *or Sickness of the Stomach.*—℞. Tinct. Ipecac. 3 to 5 drops, in a wine-glass of water; or of first dilution 5 to 10 drops, in a wine-glass of water.—*Homœopathic.*

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.—℞. Salts Tartar, Salæratus, or Pearl-ash, 1 tea-spoonful. Water, 1 pint. Dose, a quantity sufficient to neutralize the acidity.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.—℞. Causticum, 1 to 3 drops, or 5 to 10 globules, in a wine-glass of water.—*Homœopathic.*

QUACKS AND NOSTRUMS.—℞. Educate physicians in a scientific manner, to enable them to distinguish and cure chronic diseases.—*Clairvoyant.*

IMBECILITY OF MEDICAL COLLEGES.—℞. Replace the professors of the crude notions of a by-gone age, with the talented young men of the profession.—*Clairvoyant.*

Magnetized Rings.—These rings should be made of steel wire, *plated* with gold, silver, tin, copper, or brass. When finished, they should be magnetized, one at a time, by placing a ring flat on one of the poles of a strong magnet, and then pressing on, and at the same time drawing it entirely off of the magnet with a quick motion. The ring will then have two poles, which will affect the compass or variation-needle; one of which should be worn on a finger of the right, and another of the left hand.

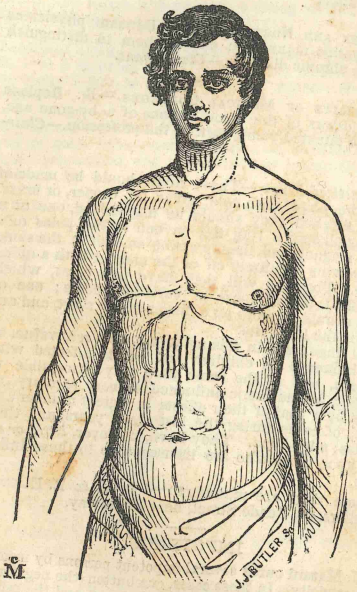
Gold rings made in this manner have a real value, as their influence on children and adults affected with *tubercula*, and at the same time very susceptible to magnetic or mesmeric influence, is very salutary, as shown by a trial of their effects in a great number and variety of cases during the last three years, and they will last a life-time. They have, however, *little or no effect* upon those who are insusceptible to these influences.

These rings are manufactured by J. & R. ELKINS, Jewellers, 60, Reade Street, near Broadway.

IMPOTENCE.

M. Mazard cured several impotent persons by means of electricity. In these cases, one button (the negative) should be placed over the genital organs, and the other over the lumbar vertebræ. We have restored twenty-two cases in this way, while under the action of the magnetized gold pills.

Bilious, Congestive, and Yellow Fever.



M

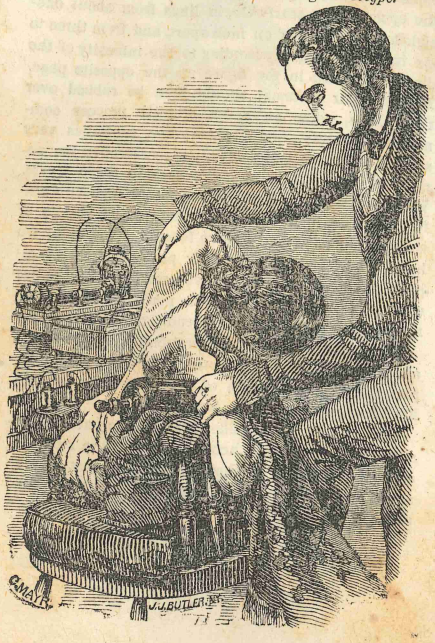
In treating bilious, congestive, and yellow fever, we should first take a pin or needle, and scratch through the epidermis, or scarf-skin, in lines from about one-eighth or a quarter of an inch apart, and from three to six inches in length, according to the intensity of the disease, as seen in the figure on the opposite page. Emetic tartar ointment should then be rubbed over these lines, when an acute eruptive process commences instantly, and the irritation continues very steadily seven or eight days, which includes the periods of *tuberculation* and *ulceration* in these fevers. We have pursued this course constantly, and with uniform success, in a very great number and variety of cases of bilious and congestive fevers. Even cases we have found abandoned by their physicians, in a tympanitic and comatose state, have been saved by the use of this ointment on lines thus made, and extending nearly the whole length and breadth of the abdomen.

This practice is strictly Homœopathic and effective, and should always be resorted to in cases of any importance, in the absence of the magnetic machine. For after-treatment, see Index of Diseases.

This remedy is very effective, and may also be resorted to in any other acute disease of the stomach, abdomen, chest, or trachea, where the most prompt, acute, and steady inflammation of the skin is required as a counter-irritant.

Magnetizing in Lateral Curvatures of the Spine.

Drawn and Engraved from a Daguerreotype.



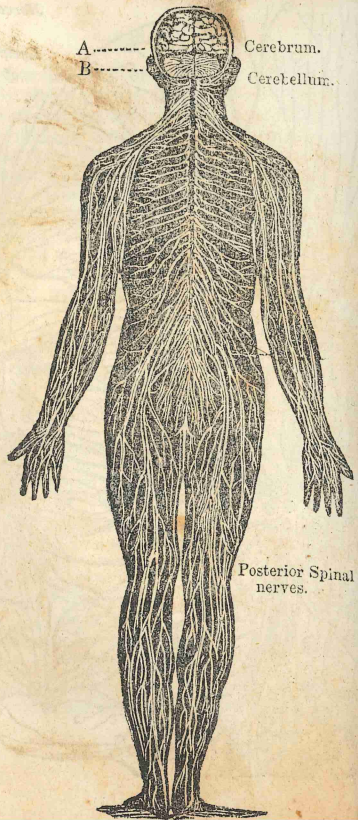
In magnetizing for lateral curvatures of the spine, we have introduced the chair represented in the engraving. It is a strong common office arm-chair, the upper and back part of which being sawed off, and the front part cushioned—the right arm resting on one cushion, and the magnetizing buttons on the other. A loose cushion is crowded into the space on the right side, and a strong gallon glass-bottle placed upon it; when the young lady with a right and left spinal curvature—or having the upper part of the spine curved to the right, and the lower part to the left side—is drawn over the bottle by an assistant, in the manner seen in the figure, and the buttons applied in the usual manner, as described in p. 60-61.

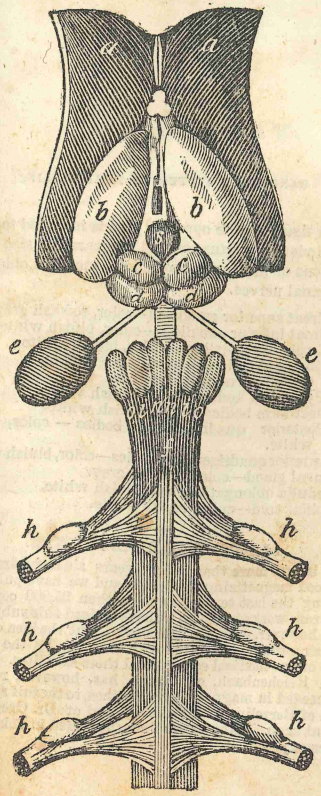
In this case, it was eight years since the curvature commenced; and there was, as usual, a large white swelling of the right scapula, or shoulder-blade, which drew the spine under it.

On the 23d time we magnetized this patient (May 17, 1845), the white swelling being greatly reduced, and the atrophied or emaciated muscles on the opposite side much thickened, the spine passed the centre, under the action of the machine, and began to curve to the left side, as seen in the figure.

The most prominent part of the white swelling was of a dark red color, produced by the heavy brass corsets the young lady had long worn, which was consequently shown in the daguerreotype.

We have here presented in the plainest manner, the extraordinary phenomena of the reduction of hypertrophied muscles on one side of the spine, and the thickened atrophied muscles on the other, by the action of the machine *alone*, directed by a scientific and easy application of the buttons.


A
B
Cerebrum.
Cerebellum.
Posterior Spinal nerves.


a
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GANGLIONIC SYSTEM OF PHRENIC LIFE.

The figure on the opposite page is intended to show at one view the situation and comparative size of the ganglions of the brain, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and spinal nerves.

a a, Great superior ganglions—color, reddish grey.
b b, Great inferior ganglions—color, bluish white.
e e, Cerebellar ganglions—color, bluish white.
i i, Olivary ganglions—color, bluish white.
h h h, Ganglions of spinal nerves.
n n, Pyramidal bodies—color, bluish white.
o o, Restiform bodies—color, bluish white.
d d, Posterior quadrigeminal bodies — color, bluish white.
c c, Anterior quadrigeminal bodies—color, bluish white.
s, Pineal gland—color, reddish grey.
f, Medulla oblongata—color, bluish white.
u, Spinal cord—color, bluish white.

MAGNETIZED MEDICINES.

It is now more than thirty years since we first commenced magnetizing medicines, and we have published during the last ten years more than 25,000 copies of different works in which we have noticed this subject. It has, however, not only been denied, but the idea of magnetizing medicine treated with derision by the professors of our medical colleges and their satellites. Baron Von Reichenbach, of Vienna, has, however, recently succeeded in magnetizing medicines, to the full satisfaction of Berzelius of Stockholm, and of Dr. Gregory of Edinburgh. Hahnemann first succeeded in doing so in Germany.

GLOSSARY.

*** *For words not given here, see Index of Diseases.*

Ablation, Taking away, abstracting, or cutting off.
Ablution, Washing, cleansing.
Abnormal, Irregular, unnatural, singular, misshaped.
Absorption, The act of sucking up, attracting, or collecting, as with a sponge.
Absorbents, Vessels taking up and conveying the lacteal and lymphatic fluids.
Abscess, A collection of pus in a cavity, the result of morbid process.
Accessories, Helping, additional, two nerves running from the medulla oblongata.
Acetate of Lead, A combination of acetic acid, or vinegar, with lead.
Acini, Minute kernels, tubercula, or glandiform corpuscles.
Acoustic Nerve, Belonging to the ear, hearing, or sound.
Adipose, Fatty, containing fat.
Alkaline, Having the quality of an alkali, or fixed salt, caustic.
Anastomatic, Quality of removing obstruction, deobstruent.
Anaphrodisia, Absence of venery, impotence, sterility.
Anastomose, To join two vessels, union of parts or currents.
Aneurism, A tumor, formed by the dilatation or lesion of an artery.
Angina, Quincy, or sore throat.
Antiphlogistic, Opposed to inflammation; depleting.
Antrum, Cavities in bones, the entrance to which is smaller than the bottom.
Aorta, The great artery arising out of the left ventricle of the heart.

Arachnoid, Inner membrane covering the brain.
Asphyxia, Suspended animation or motions of the heart, swooning or fainting.
Asthenic, Relating to a debility of the vital forces.
Ataxic, Pertaining to disorders characterizing nervous fevers.
Atony, Want of tone or force, general debility.
Auriferous, Producing or partaking of gold.
Auscultation, To listen, to learn by sound through the stethoscope or otherwise, the diagnosis of diseases in the heart and lungs.
Automatic, Mechanical, like or belonging to an automaton.
Auditory, Relating to the ear.
Auricles, Right and left auricular cavities of the heart.
Axillary, Belonging to the armpit.
Bronchia, The tubes arising from the throat, or trachæa, and conveying air into the lungs.
Bronchitis, Mucosis of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes.
Bronchophony, Guttural sound of words in the lungs, like that in the character of Punch.
Calamus Scriptorius, A furrow or canal in the fourth ventricle of the brain.
Calx, Lime, preparations of lime used medicinally.
Cardiac, Relating to the heart or upper orifice of the stomach.
Carnivorous, Feeding or living on flesh.
Caries, Ulcerations of the bones.
Catarrhal, Relating to a discharge from a mucous membrane.
Catamenia, The menses.
Catenation, A link, a regular connection.
Catholicons, General remedies, panaceas.
Catheter, A tube or instrument introduced through the urinary passage into the bladder.
Cautery, A burning iron, a caustic.
Cellular, Consisting of cells or cavities, tissues of the body.
Cellulosity, State of having cells.
Cerebellec, Belonging to the cerebellum.
Cerebelli, The two hemispheres of the cerebellum.

Cerebellum, The small brain, posterior to the cerebrum.
Cerebral, Belonging to the brain.
Cerebrum, The brain anterior to the cerebellum.
Cervical, Belonging to the neck.
Chloride of Mercury, A compound, formed by chlorine and mercury.
Chronic Diseases, Those of long duration, organic, impeding performance of functions.
Chyle, A white fluid produced by digestion and assimilation.
Cineritorous, Color of ashes, the part of the brain, &c., of that color.
Circulatory System, Circulation of the blood and other fluids of the body.
Circumflexus Palati, A muscle of the sphenoid bone.
Clavicle. The collar bone.
Clinical, Relating to discourse or practice at the bed of the sick.
Commissure, A joint of union, seam or bridge.
Comparative Physiology, Knowledge or doctrine of functions, derived from study of the lower order of animals.
Condyloid, Shape of a condyle, or soft protuberant end of a bone.
Congestion, An unnatural accumulation of blood or other fluid in an organ.
Conglobate, Formed into balls—lymphatic glands.
Conjunctiva, External coat of the eye.
Contractility, Power or susceptibility of contraction or shrinking.
Contractile, A muscle, having the power of contracting or shortening.
Convolutions, Turnings, undulating or tortuous projections, as of the brain, intestines, &c.
Corpora Restiformia, Resting bodies, medullary projections from the top of the medulla oblongata.
Corpora Striata, Two ganglions in the ventricles of the brain.
Coronary, Belonging to the crown or top, as of the head.
Costal, Relating to the ribs.
Corpus Olivare, Olivary body or ganglion in the medulla oblongata.

Cortical, The exterior skin, rind, bark.
Costive, Bound, retentive, close.
Cranium, The skull.
Crepitus, Pertaining to crackling sounds in breathing, ebullitions of air, or the frictions of bones.
Cribriform, Resembling a sieve or riddle, like the ethmoid bone.
Crura, Bodies resembling legs or roots, as the crura cerebri.
Crypts (Cryptæ, pl.), Follicles, cavities, small glands or cells in the membranes.
Cystis, A bag, the urinary bladder.
Decussation, Crossing, intersecting at angles, &c
Degenerescence, A change for the words in the composition of fluids or solids of the body, or the structure of an organ.
Diagnosis, Discrimination of diseases—"What is the matter?"
Diaphragm, The midriff, a muscular partition dividing the chest from the belly.
Diathesis, Disposition, predisposition to certain diseases
Dorsal, Belonging to the back; the second division of the spine, consisting of twelve vertebræ.
Dorsal Medulla, Marrow of the dorsal vertebræ.
Dual, Two.
Duality, Relating to two.
Duodynamics, Laws relating to the magnetic forces.
Duct, A tube, canal, or passage for fluids.
Duodenum, First small intestine receiving the food from the stomach.
Dyspnœa, Difficulty of breathing.
Electro-dynamic, Laws relating to electrical forces, &c.
Elixirs, Liquid extracts, the essence, a medical cordial.
Ellipticity, Oval, like an egg.
Embryo, A germ, elementary organization, fœtus, first or unfinished form.
Encephalic, Belonging to the head or brain.
Erotic, Loving, produced by love.
Ethmoid Bone, Lying horizontally with the eyes and over the nose.
Exacerbation, Increase in the symptoms of disease.
Excrete, To separate, to throw off.

Expectoration, The act of expelling excretions from the chest—the matter expelled.
Extravasated, Forced out of the proper vessel or channel, as with stagnant blood.
Fascia, A membrane covering the muscles.
Femoral, Relating or belonging to the thigh.
Fibrillæ, Small fibres.
Flexor and Extensor muscles, the offices of which are to extend and contract.
Flocculi, Flakes, like snow, leaf-like.
Fœtal, Relating to the fœtus, or child in the womb.
Follicles, Little excreting glands, bags, or folds, in mucous membranes.
Foramen (Foramina, pl.), A hole or opening.
Foramen Magnum, A large hole or opening at the base of the brain, through which the spinal marrow enters the brain.
Foramen Lacerum, A hole in the os phenoides.
Formulæ, Forms of medicinal preparations or prescriptions.
Fornix, A medullary body in the brain.
Fossa (Fossæ, pl.), A groove or ditch.
Frontal, Belonging to the front, or forehead.
Fungus (Fungi, pl.), A spungy excrescence.
Ganglions, Organs formed of agglomerated globules in the brain—the posterior spinal nerves, and along the course of the sympathetic nerves.
Gangrenous, Mortification, partial death or disorganization of any organ or limb.
Gestation, The act or period of carrying young.
Gibbosity, Curvature of the spine; relating to rickets and caries of the vertebræ.
Glands, Organized bodies, situated internally and externally, to secrete fluids or modify those of others.
Glandular, Of the form or texture of glands.
Globate, Like a globe.
Glottis, The opening of the windpipe or larynx, serving in the formation of the voice.
Glossopharyngeal, Belonging to the tongue and pharynx.
Hectic, Fever, preternatural irritability, febrile excitement, with emaciation.
Homogeneous, Of the same nature; similarity of parts.

Hydriodates, Salts consisting of the hydriodic acid combined with an oxide.
Hydrocephalic, Relating to dropsy, or water on the brain.
Hyoideal, Relating to the os hyoides.
Hypertrophy, The state of a part in which nutrition is performed with great or unnatural activity, swelling.
Innervation, Weakness, relaxation of the nervous power.
Increments, Increases, additions, or productions.
Inosculate, Inter-union of the extremities of arteries, veins, &c.; to unite by contact.
Infinitesimal, Indefinitely small quantities.
Intercerebral, Between the hemispheres or parts of the brain.
Intercostal, Between the ribs.
Integument, The skin, an envelope, bark, a covering.
Intermembranous, Between the membranes.
Inguinal, Relating or belonging to the groin.
Involuntary Muscles, Those performing their functions without the aid of the will.
Iodine, A violet-colored liquid, obtained by burning a marine plant, and the ashes with sulphuric acid.
Iris, The variegated circle surrounding the pupil of the eye.
Laminæ, Thin plates or layers.
Laryngeal, Relating to the larynx.
Larynx, Upper part of the trachea or windpipe.
Leyden Jar, A glass vessel, covered with tin foil, for electrical purposes.
Ligamenta Dentata, A small ligament supporting the spinal marrow.
Ligament, An elastic and strong membrane, connecting moveable bones, &c.
Lobes, Round projecting parts or divisions of organs, as of the brain, lungs, &c.
Locus Niger, Dark-colored cells or spots.
Longus Colli, A flexor muscle of the neck.
Lumbar, Relating to the loins—five vertebræ of the third division of the spine.
Lymph, A clear fluid, found in the lymphatic vessels, mixing with the chyle and blood.
Lymphatic Tubes, Small vessels of the body, containing or carrying lymph.

Magnetism, The two innate forces in every kind of matter, and which, in their organized state, produce motion everywhere and in everything.
Maligna, Malignant.
Mammalia, Animals which suckle their young.
Mammary, Pertaining to the breasts.
Manipulator, One practising by manual operations.
Marasmus, Chronic mucosis, a wasting disease, emaciation.
Masseter, A strong muscle, closing the jaw in chewing.
Matity, Relating to sounds afforded by the percussion of the chest.
Maxillary, Pertaining to the jaw bones.
Maximum and Minimum, The greatest and least—indicating the greatest and least number, quantity, or power in any case.
Median, The middle line.
Mediastinum, The fold of the membrane separating the chest into two parts.
Medulla, The marrow.
Medulla Oblongata, The union of the parts of the brain to form the spinal marrow.
Medulla Spinalis, The spinal marrow.
Membrane, A thin, expanded substance, composed of elastic fibres, interwoven like net-work, covering and lining the organs of the body.
Mercury, Quicksilver—a preparation of mercury by volatilization.
Mesmerism, Animal magnetism.
Mesenteric, Relating to the mesentery
Mesentery, A double fold of the membrane lining the abdomen and covering the intestines.
Meteorologico-Medical, Diseases depending on the atmosphere or the weather.
Microscopic, Seen only by the microscope—an instrument for magnifying minute objects.
Molecular, Small, diminutive, elementary parts.
Motor, Moving, prompting, or acting.
"Mouvements d'ensemble," Combined movements.
Moxa, An application of cotton, wool, or other substance, which is burned on the part intended to be cauterized.

Mucous Membranes, Linings of the organs and inner surfaces of serous membranes.
Mucosis, Disease of the mucous membranes.
Muco-serous, Partaking of the quality of mucus and serum, or of the mucous and serous membranes.
Mucous, Of the nature of mucus.
Mucous Rale, Rattle or sounds produced by the air in breathing, passing through mucus.
Mucus, A mucilage, a glutinous thready semi-transparent fluid, of a salt savor, excreted by the mucous membranes.
Muriate, A salt formed by the combination of muriatic acid and a base, as soda, or any of the earths or metals.
Muscles, Regular structure or fleshy bodies, composed of fibres, and adapted to distinct functions in all the varied motions of life.
Naso Palatine, Relating to the nose and palate.
Nephralgia, Pain or disease in the kidneys—belonging to the kidneys.
Nerves, Cords composed of filaments, conveying sensation, motion, and will, to and from the brain.
Nervous filament, A thread or fibre of a nerve.
Nitrate, A salt formed of nitric acid and an earth or a metal.
Normal, Natural, by rule, upright.
Nosologists, Those skilled in the classification of diseases.
Nurilema, The investing sheath of the nerves.
Nutation, Tremulous motion of the earth's axis.
Nux Vomica, The vomit nut of India.
Œdematous, Relating to a swelling from a serous fluid in the cellular texture.
Olfactory, Belonging to the organs of smell—sense of smelling.
Olivary, Belonging to the two prominences on the medulla oblongata.
Ophthalmic, Relating to the eye.
Os Coccyx, The lowest bone of the sacrum.
Os Sacrum, The fundamental bone of the spinal column—of pyramidal form, base upward.
Os Hyoides, The bone forming the base and support of the tongue.

Oxyde, A rust or substance, formed by the combination of oxygen and a metal.
Panacea, Universal remedy for human diseases.
Pancreas, A large gland, excreting a kind of saliva, and pouring it into the duodenum—the sweet-bread.
Papillary, Having emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps.
Par Vagum, Eighth pair of nerves.
Paralysis, Palsy, prostration of muscular power.
Parietal, The two bones of the lateral and upper parts of the skull.
Pathology, The part of medicines relating to diseases, their causes, effects, and peculiarities.
Patulous, Of the form of lips, or an extended flower.
Peripheral, Of a round form—relating to the circumference.
Peritoneum, A serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity.
Pericardium, A membranous sack enveloping the heart.
Periosteum, A white fibrous membrane surrounding the bones.
Pharmacopeiæ, Medical dispensatory, formulæ of compounding medicines, the rules or book of pharmacy.
Photographic, The art of producing impressions on metallic plates by means of the sun's rays.
Phrenic, Relating to the mind.
Phrenologists, Students and advocates of the physiology of the brain and nervous system as propounded by Gall, Spurzheim, and others, and on which is now based a clear and beautiful system of mental philosophy.
Physiology, The science of organic life—the natural constitution and functions of organs, animal and vegetable.
Pia Mater, A thin membrane immediately investing the brain.
Platina, A greyish white metal, heavier and more durable than gold.
Plexuses, Junctions of vessels, nerves or fibres, representing net-work.
Plenum, Fulness, fleshy, large.
Pneumatica, Pertaining to breathing.

Potassa, Potash—a vegetable alkali.
Premier Mobile, First cause, principle, or impulse.
Premier Moteur, First motive, or impulse to action.
Prolapsus Uteri, A falling down of the uterus.
Psoas, Two muscles situated on the lumbar and dorsal vertebræ (tender line).
Pterygoids, Two processes or wings of the sphenoid bone.
Pyramidal, Of the form of a pyramid.
Pulmonary Catarrh, Mucosis of the membrane lining the inside of the air tubes of the lungs.
Purulent, Matter—pus.
Quinine, An alkaline substance, obtained from the cinchonas, valuable bitter barks from South America.
Rachitis, Curvature of the spine—the rickets.
Rectilinear, Straight, in straight lines.
Rectus Externus, Muscle attached to the foramen opticum and the sphenoid bone.
Ramollissement, Branching like boughs, small sprigs.
Renal, Relating to the kidneys.
Restiform Columns, Parts of the brain.
Retina, A delicate and sensitive nervous membrane (considered an extension of the optic nerve), on which the images of objects are received.
Rodentia, Gnawers—a class of animals which gnaw their food, as the rat, beaver, squirrel, &c.
Ruminating, A class of animals which chew the cud—reflection.
Sacral, Relating to the sacrum—a bone forming the posterior part of the pelvis.
Salacina, The active principle of the willow bark (salix helix). A substitute for quina, in intermittents, &c.
Salivatory, Belonging to the glands excreting saliva or spittle.
Sanative, Power of healing—healthful.
Sanguineous, Relating to or indicating a fulness of blood; tinged with blood.
Sarsaparilla, The name of a sudorific plant of little medicinal virtue.
Scirrhous, Pertaining to scirrhus—a disease of the glandular structures, and known by its hardness, &c.

Sclerotica, A hard white membrane covering the globe of the eye.
Scrofula, A depravation of the humors of the body, chronic swellings, breaking out in sores, &c.
Secretion, The process of secreting from the blood, or from one fluid to another, by the lymphatic glands.
Semiluna, A semicircular or half-moon shape.
Semi-paraplegia, A partial palsy of the lower half of the body, with the rectum and bladder.
Sensorum Commune, Centre of sensations—the cerebrum.
Sensory, The seat of sensation or of perception.
Sequestration, The separation of a diseased or dead part from the living.
Serous, Partaking of serum—exudations from serous membranes.
Serous Membranes, Integuments or skin of the bones, organs, and body.
Serosis, Disease of serous membranes.
Serum, A thin and yellowish part of the blood—whey.
Seton, An issue or rowell.
Spheroidal, Having the form of an oblong or oblate body.
Sphenoid Bone, A wedge-shaped bone at the base of the skull.
Spheno-palatina, Muscles of the palate.
Spinal Marrow, The medullary substance of the spine.
Spinal, Belonging to the back-bone or spine.
Splanchnic, Relating to the diseases of the bowels, or to the three cavities of the viscera, the bowels, head and chest.
Spleen, The milt, one of the viscera of the body—anger, spite, melancholy.
Spongioles, Sponges, substances like sponges.
Spontaneity, Voluntariness, willingness.
Sterility, Barrenness.
Sternum, The breast-bone.
Stethoscope, An instrument used for determining by sound the diseases of the chest.
Sthenic, Excessive excitement, or excess of strength in organic actions.
Striated, Fibrous, channelled, radiated.

Strumous, Scrofulous—pertaining to Struma, the king's evil, &c.
Stylo-Glossal, Muscles expanding the tongue.
Submaxillary, Under or below the jaw-bone.
Sulcus, Groove—as at the end of bones and other organs, and in the interstices of the brain.
Sulphate, A salt formed of sulphuric acid and an earth.
Supra and Infra Orbita, Situated above and below the orbits of the eye.
Syphilis, An infectious or poisonous disease, communicated by virus and contact, as in coition.
Sympathetic, Relating to, depending on, sympathy—the action and reaction of one part or organ on another.
Synovial, Pertaining to synovia—a fluid like the white of an egg, exhaled from membranes around the joints.
Tactile, Perceptible to the touch.
Tactual, Relating to touch and tact.
Tegumentary, Belonging to the outer parts—the skin or covering.
Tella Cellulosa, The cellular or adipose membrane.
Temporal, Relating to the temple.
Temperament, The constitution, or the remarkable differences of men, arising from the peculiarities of organization, relations, and constituents.
Temperament, Susceptible or insusceptible to magnetic or mesmeric influence.
Tetanic, Relating to a permanent contraction of the muscles.
Thalamus, The place where a nerve originates—an irregular surface in the ventricles of the brain.
Thalmi Optici, Two round bodies in the brain.
Thoracic, Belonging to the chest or breast.
Thyroid, Having the form of a shield—belonging to the larynx.
Tibia, Shin-bone—flute or hautboy.
Tissues, The parts of the body which form the organs—the anatomical elements of the body and of its diseases.
Tonsils, Glands in the throat, almonds of the ear.
Trachea, Windpipe, composed of cartilaginous rings.
Trigeminus, The fifth pair of nerves.

Trisplanchnic, Belonging to the three orders of viscera in the three splanchnic cavities—the head, chest, and abdomen.
Tuber, A knob, knot, or little swelling.
Tubercle, An enlarged lymphatic knob, knot, or gland.
Tubercula, Tubercular disease of the lymphatic system; scrofula.
Tubercular, Having knots, knobs, or little swellings.
Tuberculous, Scrofulous.
Tuberculosis, Tuberculous disease.
Tubercular, Relating to tubercula.
Tubercles, Tumors in the substance of organs.
Tumefied, Of the form and nature of tumor or swelling.
Tympanum, The drum or barrel of the ear.
Typhoid, Relating to typhus, as typhoid or typhus fever.
Uterus, The womb.
Uvula, Pap of the throat, belonging to the palate.
Vascular, Relating to or consisting of vessels—arterial, venous, or lymphatic.
Vesicles, Vessels, bags, or bladders.
Ventricle, Cavities in the brain—the lower, right and left cavities of the heart.
Vertebrated Animals, Those having a spine or skeleton.
Vermiform, Resembling a worm.
Villi, Delicate fibres on parts of the body, as on the lips, &c.
Villous, Pertaining to villi.
Virus, Poison, infectious excretion.
Viscus (Viscera, pl.), One of the viscera.
Vivi-Sectors, Those practising dissections on living animals.
Volition, The will; the act of willing or determining by choice.
Voluntary Muscles, Those acting from the will.
Zoophyte, The class of organic beings partaking of both animal and vegetable life.
Zygomatic, Relating to the zygoma or cheek-bone.

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